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**A View from the Inside -  
Out**

*Two-Year Opportunity to Follow  
Offenders through the Corrections  
System - 1997 through 1999*





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# A VIEW FROM THE INSIDE - OUT

## *Two Year Opportunity to Follow Offenders through the Corrections System*

### **Introduction**

The theme of this study, "A View from the Inside Out" revolves around the concept of taking a proactive rather than reactive approach to the corrections system through the eyes of the offender. During the 14 years as an Executive Budget Analyst in the Governor's Office of Budget and Program Planning, there have been many changes in the corrections organizational structure. When I first became the analyst for corrections, there were 9 individual institution agencies as follows: Department of Institutions (Central Office), Boulder River School and Hospital, Center for the Aged, Eastmont Training Center, Montana State Prison, Swan River Youth Forest Camp, Veterans Home, Warm Springs State Hospital, and Board of Pardons. In 1991 the agencies were combined and the name was changed to the Department of Corrections and Human Services. In 1995 the Legislature added corrections services for juveniles to the Department of Corrections (DOC) adult offenders programs. This reorganization moved most other human services programs to a new Department of Public Health and Human Services (DPHHS).

It was evident at the conclusion of the 1997 legislative session that there was a communication gap between some legislators and DOC. Increase in costs, offender population, building requests, questioning the reliability of DOC statistics, and impact of laws passed, e.g., elimination of good time for discharge purposes in FY97, contributed to misunderstandings. Representative Ernest Bergsagel and I discussed the potential for a small-scale research project involving a closer examination of approximately 15 offenders as they progress through the corrections system. After attending Board of Pardon and Parole (BOPP), pre-release and juvenile placement hearings, it became obvious that tracking 15 offenders would not be an adequate representation of the corrections population. There are many types of offenses. Offenses vary among offenders as does age, sex, race, health, and education. The number included in the study soon ballooned to 45.

Traditionally, budgets are worked using an analytical approach. It is my responsibility to understand the structure and funding through interviewing staff, touring facilities, attending various interim committee/advisory council meetings and to defend the Governor's budget through regular and special legislative sessions. In 1997 I had the





aspiration to view and present a new paradigm of DOC with the offender as the focus of the study. In a more non-traditional approach, my hope was to follow the offenders throughout their rehabilitation programs in order to gain insight into the treatment, placement, movement, costs, and effectiveness of the system. In addition, this research would help me understand the function, terminology, sentencing, and revocation throughout the system. I would be better equipped to understand, recognize and convey the needs of the department.

## **Authorization Process**

Forty-five adjudicated juvenile and adult offender files were judiciously and randomly collected to observe for a two-year period of time. The study consisted of seventeen juveniles and twenty-eight adults. I selected adults while a) attending hearings and screenings where the offenders were being evaluated/screened by the BOPP and pre-release centers and future recommendations toward treatment/rehabilitation were mandated; b) talking to some offenders at the hearings; and c) writing to other offenders I heard about through conversing with corrections staff. Placement, offender background, direction, and type of treatment (programming) were considered in seeking study participants. Offenders were asked to sign a letter of authorization granting permission to track their progress for two years. The letter informed the offender of my affiliation with DOC and the purpose of the study. The offender signed the form with an expiration date of authorization. Some of the expiration dates were prior to the study's completion and, consequently, continued questioning of seven offenders was not possible. (See Attachment #1)

Juveniles were selected by a) attending placement committee hearings; b) searching through DOC juvenile files; c) interviews with a judge; and d) interviews with Lewis and Clark Youth Court Services staff. A memorandum of understanding (Attachment #2) to access DOC records allowed the collection of data for the purposes of random tracking of youthful offenders in Montana's justice system. Under 41-5-215(2)(b), MCA, as a representative of DOC, the review was made possible regarding social, medical, and psychological records, youth assessment materials, pre-disposition studies, and supervision records of probationers with respect to those youthful offenders for which DOC is the agency providing supervision and has legal custody.

The four district court judges in the Fourth Judicial District in Missoula appointed me as a temporary staff member to the Local Citizen Review Board. (Attachment #3) This appointment allowed me to attend all Citizen Review Board meetings, court hearings, agency staffing, and placement committee meetings. Access was granted to all files held by any agency or treatment provider concerning youth whose cases were subject to board review in the district.

Confidentiality was maintained for all records not open to public inspection. The data collected was used for statistical and research purposes, and in no instance will the names or other identifying characteristics of the offenders be disclosed as a result of this study.







## **Data Selection**

The selection process for adult and juveniles was different. In addition to the considerations described above, a basic criteria for selection was that each case be different, in order to get a sample of the total population of offenders in the Montana corrections system.

A limited data base was compiled from readily available sources which includes the following: initial source of entry/referral to the system, race, age, dysfunctional family history, prior crime/charge, education, current crime, chemical usage/date began using, program/treatment needs, mental health recommendations, cost if available, and status to date. (See Attachment #4)

The Law, Justice, and Indian Affairs Committee indicated an interest in pre-sentence investigations (PSI) at their meeting February 10<sup>th</sup> and 11<sup>th</sup> so I reviewed the adult files and found that 21 of the 28 adult offenders in this study had PSIs completed.

## **Costs and Benefits**

There are many potential costs and benefits to any program. Evidence of these costs and benefits might change the overall assessment of whether the program works. Legislators are concerned about the high price of boarding and rehabilitating offenders. They want to be assured that they are investing in treatment programs that work. Correctional costs have increased 58 percent in the budget since FY1996, so, more and more government officials have decided that offenders should help pay for the cost of their own supervision and rehabilitation. (See Attachments #5 and #6)

Judges have long imposed court costs on defendants. Probationers and parolees pay supervisory fees. Institutionalized offenders may pay for personal needs items if they opt to work. Pre-release offenders are required to work to pay a portion of their room, board, and treatment costs. However, the total cost to the state far exceeds the income generated from offender pay-in. DOC is working toward a medical co-pay system and expect to implement it this calendar year.

Examples of state laws that require offenders to reimburse for supervision costs are as follows:

46-23-1031 (1)(b), MCA - Supervisory fees – A probationer or parolee shall pay a supervisory fee of \$120 a year and no more than \$360 a year, prorated at no less than \$10 a month for the number of months under supervision. The fee must be collected by the clerk of the district court with jurisdiction during the probationer's or parolee's period of supervision. (The fees are deposited in a special revenue fund.)

46-23-1032 (2), MCA – Federal forfeiture funds - Money from federal forfeiture funds deposited in the account may be used for training probation and parole officers, for the purchase of equipment for probation and parole officers, or for other criminal justice purposes upon appropriation by the legislature.

Courts often require an offender to pay restitution, fines, fees, and/or court costs. Several optional correctional programs include victim restitution and community







service components as part of an overall approach to develop offender responsibility while building positive public relations. The visibility of offenders performing community service can be a powerful tool in promoting public involvement and support for the program. **However, these collected dollars do not contribute to the maintenance of the offender unless specified by the court and are not designed to.** Of the 45 offenders reviewed, I was unable to identify restitution, payment amounts or determine if payments were being made. The Judiciary maintains some restitution information and may be able to provide additional information for the 45 offenders. However, I was unable to obtain this information.

Overall, probation and parole staff agree that the emphasis on fee collections provides an opportunity to help teach offenders how to budget and meet ongoing financial obligations on time. More generally, discussing problems with paying the fee can teach offenders how to structure their lives in a way that enables them to make their payments. The key issue is getting the offenders to accept responsibility for making the payments and for taking charge of their lives.

State law that requires per diem payments for residential correctional programs is as follows:

53-1-501 (2), MCA - Rates for residential community correctional program board, room, and services charged by the Department of Corrections. The department of corrections shall prescribe rules and procedures for rates and charges to residents in any correctional program that is under contract with the department of corrections and that provides room, board, or services or any combination of room, board, and services to residents of those facilities or programs. The amount assessed by these programs must be subject to the resident's ability to pay, based on the rates established as the basis for assessed charges, and subject to approval by the department of corrections.

In pre-release centers the average cost per day in FY1999 was \$47 for men and \$55 for women. These amounts include outside medical costs. The taxpayer bears most of the cost of carrying out a sentence. All offenders assigned to incarceration alternatives, however, pay at least a portion of the cost of supervision. For instance, the Detention of Work-Release program requires the offender to pay for the cost of his/her incarceration rather than "sitting-it-out" in the county jail at an expense to the taxpayer of up to \$45 per day.

The cost per day amounts for men and women in pre-release include an offender transition fee of \$1.65, urinalysis screening of \$0.74, and mental health and chemical dependency care of \$0.60. The amount of payment by the DOC shall not be less than this amount, and the state payment for 75 percent of contracted bed space is guaranteed. Pre-release centers are authorized to collect and retain room and board charges to the residents based on \$10 per day or 25 percent of monthly income, which ever is greater. Special needs offenders are charged on a case-by-case basis.

Missoula pre-release center staff gave a presentation on a new co-located Missoula County facility to the Correctional Standards and Oversight Committee on January 23, 1998. In order for the pre-release center to build its own facility, it increased the cost per day to pay for debt service over the next 20 years, but a greater economy of





scale will be achieved in its ability to house 80 male and 20 female residents. The committee voted to support the DOC and the pre-release center continuing its contractual arrangement with the understanding that future per diem costs will include the debt service costs.

New pre-release centers will now have increased cost per day due to the inclusion of debt service for the construction of facilities, in place of the purchase of older buildings, which has been the experience in the past. These future costs will bring the pre-release costs more in line with Montana State Prison (MSP) and are an indication that these alternatives to incarceration may appear to cost nearly as much as incarceration in prison. However, persons in pre-release centers can work paying both taxes and restitution.

**See Attachments #7 and #8 for the Department of Corrections breakdown of all offender costs by fund, capital projects, average daily population (ADP), and administrative costs.**

### **How the System Works**

The DOC is responsible for public safety and trust by holding adult and juvenile offenders accountable for their actions against victims through custody, supervision, treatment, work, restitution and skill development. Community Corrections Division within the DOC supports this mission by providing supervision and alternative programs for juvenile and adult offenders at the community level.

Deciding what works in prevention of crime calls for applying a rigorous means of determining which programs have had a demonstrated impact on the reduction of crime and delinquency.

#### <sup>1</sup>Department of Corrections Goals

- ❖ To improve the safety of the Montana public and the security of our communities and homes.
- ❖ To gain public trust through openness and responsiveness.
- ❖ To provide accurate, timely information and support that contributes to the restoration of victims of crime.
- ❖ To reduce the risk that offenders will re-offend and that our citizens will be victims of crime.
- ❖ To operate correctional programs that emphasize offender accountability.

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<sup>1</sup> Legislative Report – Montana Department of Corrections 1998





- ❖ To provide a working and program environment based on professionalism, personal responsibility and respect for each individual.

<sup>2</sup>Paramount Objectives of the Board of Pardons and Parole are:

- ❖ The Board of Pardons and Parole's primary objective is to carefully review each eligible prisoner nearing the end of a period of incarceration set by the court. Parole may be granted when, in the board's opinion, there is a reasonable probability that the prisoner can be released without detriment to the inmate or community.
- ❖ To make every feasible effort to bring about the rehabilitation of those inmates incarcerated or released and demand all prisoners demonstrate they are no longer a danger to society before seriously considering release.
- ❖ To allow victims to present a statement concerning the effects of the crime on the victim or family, including, but not limited to, their opinion on release of an offender.
- ❖ To set specific conditions which must be met prior to release.
- ❖ To set specific and individual conditions for prisoners once on parole which must be agreed to prior to release.
- ❖ To monitor offenders carefully through a network of professional parole officers and return promptly to custody releasees who are unable or unwilling to adjust to parole supervision, violate conditions of their release, and are endangering public safety.
- ❖ To protect society by not releasing inmates and extending the time in prison for more violent and dangerous offenders.
- ❖ To recommend to the Governor pardons and commutation of sentences for those offenders meeting specific criteria.
- ❖ To carefully review, approve or deny, and set the conditions of conditional discharges from supervision.

## **Statistics**

Seventeen youth offender files were selected: 3 girls and 14 boys. Of these there were 2 in out of state placements, 2 in transition centers, 4 in secure facilities, 2 at the Aspen program, 3 in sex offender treatment programs, 1 in special education, 2 in the Fourth Judicial District, and 1 was a juvenile/adult.

Twenty-eight adult offender files were selected: 5 women and 23 men. There were 3 in out-of-state placement, 2 in sex offender treatment programs, 2 with 4<sup>th</sup> DUI sentencing, 1 an HIV positive offender, 2 in regional prison correctional facilities, 7

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<sup>2</sup> Board of Pardons and Parole Biennial Report December 1998





in pre-release center placements (in lieu of prison and may be committed into the custody of DOC, placed on probation, but require more structured supervision, or parole violators requiring less restriction than a prison), 2 in intensive supervision program (regardless of the source of entry to the corrections system, candidates considered must be volunteers), 3 at MSP, 3 at MWP, and 3 at the Treasure State Correctional Training Center (regardless of the source of entry to the corrections system, candidates considered must be volunteers for the boot camp).

The current status of the 45 offenders who were studied shows that, after two years, 25 who entered the corrections system have improved and moved out of the highly supervised portions of the system. Twenty offenders are back in prison or remain in the corrections system at the same or a higher level of supervision.

**Chemical Dependency** - Of the 45 offenders, 37 had chemical usage issues. Treatment may alleviate symptoms and simulate a cure, but the underlying disease remains. And that's why many substance abusers may relapse several times before learning to live substance free. The issue of relapse, however, is still a critical one in most treatment programs. And once an offender completes the probation system, they may lose access to the treatment. The question that continually comes up is, even though people often fail substance abuse treatment programs several times, is prison the answer and how long can you lock them up? Chemical dependency is a program that will continue to require assessment as new methods and more data become available. If resources were redirected and stepped-up treatment programs were intensified, would it make a difference in the amount of crime committed that is associated with substance abuse? There is no solid evaluation completed to know the answer.

**Mental Health** - There were 24 of the 45 offenders required by the court or BOPP to pursue mental health services/counseling. Not all offenders completed psychological evaluations or followed through with treatment. Inmates remain on their medications until the psychiatrist can assess them, usually within a week or two. The psychiatrist may subsequently make adjustments in a prescription.

MSP uses a three-level screening process to identify inmates with mental disorders, which complies with national standards. Additionally, each inmate is screened for significant problems with intellectual or cognitive impairment whether fetal alcohol syndrome or any other developmental disorder causes this impairment. Inmates who score below a certain level receive additional, extensive testing.

The number of inmates at MSP on psychiatric medicines ranges between 200 and 250 over the past few years. This number may appear high, but in most cases inmates with mental disorders are not transferred to contract facilities.

Between 80 and 90 percent of the inmates on psychiatric medicines take an antidepressant for the treatment of clinical depression, which is difficult to diagnose in a correctional setting. Because newer types of antidepressants are safe and non-addictive, the DOC tends to lean in the direction of treatment, as the possible benefits out-weigh the risks.





About 10% of the prescribed psychiatric medicines are anti-psychotics to treat disorders such as schizophrenia. About 5% are mood-stabilizing medicines to treat illnesses such as bipolar disorder. Other forms of mental health treatment include therapy groups, and a specialized cellblock used as an inpatient mental health treatment unit.

Treating Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder (ADHD) in a correctional setting poses unique problems. The symptoms are self-reported because no sure-fire diagnosis protocol exists. The symptoms often overlap with other disorders or behaviors and often are vague. There is no specific test for ADHD, and symptoms are easily faked. Consequently, DOC follows the recommendations of an independent outside monitor that the do not treat ADHD in the prison.

During the last five years, three nationally recognized experts in correctional mental health care retained by the U.S. Department of Justice and a federal court – a psychiatrist, a psychologist, and a physician – monitored and directed improvements in MSP medical and mental health programs. The court appointed monitor said in his June 18, 1999 debriefing, "... This will, I am convinced, be one of the better systems in the country."

**Education** - Regarding education, of the 28 adult offenders, 20 had at least a high school or equivalent education and two of those went on to receive college degrees. Information available indicates that four of the ten juvenile offenders who have turned 18 have completed high school or an equivalent education. Of the seven youth who are under the age of 18, three are still in school and four school status files were unavailable.

<sup>3</sup>There is new research available regarding early intervention written by Hill Walker, University of Oregon. He addresses the issue of application of intervention at an early elementary age and concludes that if intervention is not applied by the fourth grade, it is too late.

Hill Walker's research indicates that schools that offer comprehensive early intervention programs for antisocial youth and their families may save them from spending their lives in costly institutions. The study found that parents of antisocial youth were ineffective and inconsistent in their discipline, ignoring an infraction on one occasion and harshly punishing it on another. They were not involved in their children's lives as playmate, mentor, role model, or advocate. They didn't encourage their children and didn't positively manage or interact with them. Finally, they didn't have the minimal problem-solving and conflict-resolution skills that are essential to meet the challenges of their daily home and work lives.

In coping with antisocial behavior, the school is caught in the middle of a difficult situation that demands far more of its energy, for relatively limited results, than the small number of antisocial students should suggest. Our society can't expect the school to solve this problem alone since it also affects all aspects of the antisocial student's home and community life. However, antisocial students are such a

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3 Educational Leadership publication - Hill Walker is Associate Dean, Division of Special Education and Rehabilitation.





continuously unpleasant and disruptive force at school that educators are motivated to assume leadership in the search of a solution.

**Dysfunctional Family Background** - Outcomes in my study indicate that being abused or neglected may multiply the risk that a child will become delinquent. Child protective and foster care services may lack adequate staff and training to protect children and to see that those who have been maltreated get the nurturing care and treatment needed to help them heal. Expansion of parenting-coaching and family support programs could prevent children from being abused and neglected, the subsequent delinquency, and improve the outcomes for children. Funding programs such as quality educational childcare, after-school and summer programs, child abuse prevention, and intervention programs could curtail the ever-growing corrections system.

## **Programs and Their Evaluation**

The primary factor used to select evaluations is the evidence about the impact of programs on crime. Are evaluations “process” evaluations describing what was done, rather than impact evaluations assessing what effect the program has on crime? While process evaluations can produce much valuable data on implementation of programs and the logic of strategies, they cannot offer evidence as to whether the programs “work” to prevent crime. So how do we go about doing this?

Program components offered in corrections generally include:

- ❖ Drug/alcohol treatment;
- ❖ Life skills training;
- ❖ Cognitive restructuring;
- ❖ Family restoration and preservation;
- ❖ Academic and vocational education leading to workplace readiness;
- ❖ Job placement;
- ❖ Mentoring;
- ❖ Work experience;
- ❖ Counseling;
- ❖ Mental health services; and
- ❖ Special needs services such as medical care for drug dependent offenders or individuals with HIV or AIDS.

U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Assistance, publication on Successful Correctional Options states, “Considerable research shows that criminal careers for both adults and juveniles do not follow a predictable or stable pattern. Many non-treatment factors affect the likelihood of developing criminal behavior and its





continuation. These factors can be categorized as structural influences that are largely static and cannot be modified and situational factors that are more dynamic and flexible in terms of their influence on criminal behavior. Situational factors include job stability, sobriety, stable relationships and residency.”

When elementary school children display disruptive behavior, it is a warning signal that it is time to start looking for the causes of the problem, and to provide the proven social skills training, counseling, and other help for the children and their families that can lead them back to a healthier path.

Program length allows an appropriate amount of time for offenders to understand and adapt to the significant supervision and restriction requirements before moving to a less intensive phase with more freedom. The majority of sampled offenders completed the required programs either while incarcerated or in the community. However, some offenders need additional time in certain programs. When this is not achieved, it appears from my study, that recidivism may occur and offenders then spend more time in programs/treatment until more positive outcomes are acknowledged through attitude and behavior.

## **Two Years Experiences**

I was invited to make site visits to two Youth Services International (YSI) programs for juveniles in Iowa and Missouri. At the time of the visits there were five girls and seven boys from Montana at the facilities. The two out-of-state juveniles in the study were residents in these two facilities. The visits were meaningful as I was able to interview the two juveniles, attend a counseling session, tour the education and resident facilities and meet with staff regarding treatment and programming for the Montana juvenile residents. Currently, both youth are back in Montana. The boy graduated from a residential program in January and then returned to high school. He will have a mentor to assist him in staying on track. The girl paroled in January 1999, has a job and is living at home.

A few offenders wrote to me. One Native American at MSP was concerned regarding the potential policy of haircuts. He felt it would cause possible lawsuits because the law protects the Native American culture and allows them to grow long hair. He also was concerned about MSP ability to read out-going mail after 11-19-97. I did not follow up these concerns, but have determined that DOC policy 5.4.1 permits the reading of outgoing mail by prison staff.

The DOC transferred up to 250 offenders to a privately run prison in Texas in the summer of 1996 due to overcrowding at MSP. In 1997, amendments to the Texas jail standards made it increasingly difficult to house Montana prisoners in Texas. Some of the standards changes included: definition of suitable Montana offenders was difficult to identify; Texas would be the authority to determine appropriate classification; and Texas would be permitted to terminate its contract with Montana at will. As a result DOC moved offenders to a Corrections Corporation of America (CCA) facilities in Tennessee and Arizona.

I responded to an offender transferred from MSP to Texas/Tennessee. The issue addressed was that, at MSP, the offender was a teacher's aide and loved his work and





was appreciated by the teacher. He did not understand why he would be sent out-of-state when he had a good job. Offenders sent out-of-state were chosen for placement in Texas/Tennessee because they volunteered or had long waits for parole. Among the inmates originally sent to Texas, the average length of sentence was 30.8 years. Three men had sentences of at least 100 years. This offender had a sentence of life with a parole eligibility date of November 2009. The three jobs he had in Texas were field crew, special projects making signs, and landscaper/groundskeeper. In Tennessee, he was a food service worker and cook. He felt MSP offers a greater variety of jobs and the pay scale is better.

He said the MSP education programs were more in depth and provided teachers. The offenders who enrolled in the GED classes out-of-state were offered only books to prepare for the testing. He said Texas food portions were small, served cold, and soybean was substituted for meat often. MSP served better food and greater portions. He also felt medical assistance was very poor out-of-state.

An additional 120-200 offenders were sent to the Tennessee facility from MSP by the end of 1997 because of overcrowding in county jails and MSP. Minimum or medium and close security offenders with long waits before being eligible for release or parole were sent. Offenders excluded from the transfer out-of-state were offenders with serious medical problems, those with maximum classifications, and those holding valuable positions in the MSP industries program.

I experienced a ride on the first bus from Helena to MSP that was to take offenders to Tennessee and watched the process by which offenders were moved from various units to a central unit for discharge and transport. The first 40 Montana offenders were being transferred from MSP to Tennessee. After the bus departed there was a press conference and interview with warden Patrick Casey of the West Tennessee Detention Facility in Mason Tennessee and warden Mike Mahoney of MSP. A contract with a correctional bus service provided for the secure movement of offenders. The only stops made were to re-fuel and buy food. The chained offenders never left the bus until they reached their destination.

The transfer of some offenders out-of-state caused set backs and re-training issues in education and vocational programs for MSP supervisors who employed these offenders.

I surprisingly had an offender write to request to be in the study. He had been in the system for five years. He said he had repeatedly completed recommended groups, was very interested in the study, and wanted to be granted the opportunity to be included. He was at MSP for the third time for parole violations, which included domestic and alcohol abuse. There was only one offender approached who declined to participate in the study.

Child and Adult Protective Services (CAPS) information was limited and not complete regarding education and updates regarding placement. It was surmised by one of the P&P officers that there is a certain amount of fear by officers regarding confidentiality of the files. As a result it appears that some officers are not entering information of any significance in the CAPS system but are keeping hard files.





Legislative requests to investigate allegations made by offenders were informative and educational. In all the cases I was asked to review, the allegations and information given by offenders, friends, and family turned out to be incomplete and/or inaccurate. The Department of Corrections and contracts they uphold for placements were following all rules and regulations set forth by law. In reviewing files, it was evident that many offenders are insecure, angry at the corrections system, and tend to play games when challenged about issues. These legislative requests are summarized below.

- 1) Offender was at a regional correctional facility. While serving his sentence he walked away from the institution and was not apprehended for a year. He discharged his original sentence a year ago and while serving his second sentence he was approved for Intensive Supervision Program (ISP) to begin November of 1998. The legislator asked why as of 11-13-98 he was not moved to ISP? **The institutional P&P officer at the regional prison stated that the offender was scheduled for ISP. However, before his release the records department at MSP discovered that he had not completed serving a two-year consecutive sentence for escape. The ISP request was approved based on three concurrent sentences and the consecutive sentence was overlooked. The result was that the offender had approximately nine more months to serve.**
- 2) Offender was at a regional correctional facility. He was sentenced for felony escape and a parole violation. He had several health issues, was experiencing chronic pain, and was under the care of a psychologist. He had attempted suicide twice and had hoped to be transferred to the Montana State Hospital. **Before I was able to follow up on this issue I toured the regional facility and talked to staff regarding this offender. They assured me that he was doing OK and that his medical problems were being addressed.**
- 3) Offender was sentenced to 40 years with 20 suspended for aggravated kidnapping and rape. **At the time of the request to follow-up on this offender, I felt I had more files than I could track effectively and declined to proceed.**
- 4) Offender complained to a legislator about treatment at a pre-release center. He felt counselors and administrative staff were not attentive to his life and what he was going through. When he was called before a class II hearing for write-ups, the transport marshals were at the center to take him to MSP. This indicated to him that a decision was already made before the hearing began. **This offender was sent back to MSP because of write-ups, which included: off schedule, financial mismanagement, and lying to an employer. The director of the pre-release center also informed me that there were new charges on behalf of the employer because a video camera taped him pilfering from the till and forging charges on credit accounts.**
- 5) A parent of an offender wrote to a legislator regarding her son. The offender's parole officer indicated he would be released from prison in 40 days. The parole board saw the offender and he was given more time to serve because he had not completed a chemical dependency (CD) program. The program was not a court order when he was sentenced. The CD treatment was added by the BOPP on his initial parole appearance because of a violation of possession of dangerous contraband and alcohol





use scores that meet abuse criteria and drug use. The parent also wrote that good time was being taken away, cigarettes and long hair would not be allowed, and offenders must be clean-shaven.

**The institution P&P officer stated that the offender was granted parole upon successful completion of CD treatment. He was screened by a CD treatment center and asked to submit a letter of commitment to treatment and to making life changes prior to the screening committee making any final determination of acceptance or denial. On three occasions the P&P officer met with the offender to explain the request by the screening committee, offer any assistance in writing the letter, and mailing the letter for him. One month after the request, the offender informed the officer that he decided not to write the letter and would discharge his sentence three months later. The officer encouraged the offender to write the letter and explained that substance abuse was a factor in his life and it would be in his best interest to attend chemical dependency treatment prior to entering the community. The staff person at MSP who calculated "good time" said that the 83 days jail time credit was not given because it was not included in the court judgment.**

**The parole officer assumed the offender would enroll in the CD treatment program and then be released to the community in 40 days. The offender had a job available and, although it was not a quality job, the parole officer was intending to work with the offender to find a better job once he had paroled.**

To move from legislative requests and continue with my study reporting, the HIV offender tracking helped to identify issues and understand how they are included in the correctional population. This offender is in prison on a parole violation for forgery and burglary. He is in the mainstream population, works a prison job, and is not observed as a management problem. The policy of the prison is to treat all inmates as if they have blood-borne pathogens. Drug therapies used to treat advanced HIV and AIDS can cost between \$10,000 and \$15,000 a year per patient according to the AIDS Treatment Data Network.

Of great interest to me was the placement of a juvenile when he/she turned 18-19. Some of the juveniles selected in 1997 are now 18 or older and have moved out of the juvenile system into the adult system if they have re-offended or remain in custody. Two of the juvenile offenders are now at MSP and information follows.

One of the two juveniles was convicted of aggravated assault in an adult criminal proceeding in district court. He originally received aggregate sentences totaling 25 years to the DOC. When he underwent sentence review, the sentence was reduced to 20 years. The probation/parole officer was very appreciative for the assistance provided by the Pine Hills School (PHS) in this case. The offender was allowed to remain at the school until he reached age 18 or until such time as his presence caused serious security concerns or his behavior posed an undue hardship to the staff and residents at PHS. He was moved to the county jail for four months to wait for transfer to MSP because he escaped from PHS. He has been moving from one cellblock to another and has had various work assignments.





The second juvenile has been in the corrections system since 1997 as an adjudicated delinquent youth. He was at PHS and later transferred to Threshold for Change because of his history of sex offenses. He is currently at MSP for assault. The sex offenses have not been addressed yet. However, when his initial review comes up with the BOPP, there will probably be a recommendation for sex offender programming.

A parole officer commented that immediate intervention is lacking in some cases. When there is a call for help by an offender, the immediate intervention is critical to curb further criminal activity and provide the stability needed to return to normalcy.

There is a new program, "Youth in Need of Intervention" (YNI), that one juvenile officer says works wonders with young offenders. A grant is being used to help provide a five-month intense therapy and one month step-down phase. There are 8-10 families in the program at one time. There is a buy-in from both parents and youth to commit to a workable treatment. Some juveniles and/or families are ready at the front end and those who are not ready to commit to the program fall out and re-group when they are ready.

**The juvenile files were extremely depressing to me when it was evident that increased family conflict, a parent admitting to wanting "to give up parenting", requests to give up the children, recommendations by therapists that chronic neglect of the children reflected the profound need of a parent to have some other person or community entity perform the family's executive functions, were continually denied. It appears from the information in this study that, due to many years of inconsistent parental follow-through with regards to the children's academic and treatment needs, some of the children have now moved into the adult correctional system. The questions in my mind are if they were taken from the home at an early age, would they have had a better chance to be successful in life? Or, if parenting/coaching and family support had been provided, would they have been more successful? And, what criteria can be used to determine which approach is most appropriate for each family?**

When a newspaper article details the escape of an offender from a correctional facility, the question arises why would he/she try to screw up when they were soon to be paroled? One thought by a parole officer is that an offender panics when they think about having to provide for themselves and re-join society. Another perspective from a probation and parole officer was that toward the end of a sentence an offender is tested more often for drugs and alcohol, pressure from other inmates to bring things into the prison for them and family pressures increase. A small minority of offenders tends to take another look at why they would want to be paroled and then act out or run, which causes additional time to be served.

The probation and parole officers contacted through this study are intense in their work. They are continually assessing the offender and work to find the appropriate placement for them. The officer needs to be a strong advocate, no matter which way the decision falls. One officer worked diligently, without support, to keep a juvenile offender from placement in a secure facility. The outcome of his effort was that the offender was placed in a less restrictive environment and has made great strides in his treatment. The success is due to the probation and parole officer as a strong advocate,



his assessment of the offender and history, and his willingness to stick his neck out and fight for what he thought was right.

## **Conclusions**

This study leads to several conclusions. Under certain circumstances, offenders can be treated with positive results. These positive results are strongest for programs that provide individualized supervision and treatment plans, deliver long-term aftercare, increase the offender's ability to secure employment, and improve long-term relationships.

This is the first time, to my knowledge, that a study such as this has been done in Montana and the time consuming nature of the research placed extra constraints on me because of the other responsibilities that analytical work requires. If the findings are of value to others as they have been immensely helpful to me, I recommend additional time again be given by the OBPP to support continued study.

As was stated in the statistics section above related to the 45 offenders studied:

- ❖ 73% of offenders have a dysfunctional family background, which I defined as at least one of the following: physical/sexual child abuse, child neglect, alcoholic parent, marital problems including spouse abuse.
- ❖ 53% of offenders have mental health issues which I defined as at least one of the following: recommendation/order by the judge to seek mental health counseling, recommendation by the Board of Pardons and Parole to seek mental health counseling, indication in the file that the offender was in, or had completed, mental health counseling.
- ❖ 82% of offenders have chemical dependency issues.
- ❖ Of the 45 offenders selected for the study:
  - 11% of the adults and 24% of the juveniles are out of the system
  - 56% are improving
  - 44 % are at the same level or worse

We need to re-think where our scarce resources need to be applied. These statistics indicate to me that more service dollars need to be spent at the Department of Public Health and Human Services in areas of Protective Services, Chemical Dependency, and Mental Health. Also if youth were targeted at a younger age before they enter school, chances of a more normal life would be increased. And then once in school, that there is consistency with treatment and better management of the school environment where all staff cooperatively intervenes with the troubled student. Maybe we need to consider a proposal to develop more school-based mental health programs. There should be some social workers and mental health counselors in the schools rather than at mental health centers where children may be uncomfortable and uncooperative.





We all would rather have the major portion of the budgeted funds currently spent for corrections be spent in the DPHHS and OPI budgets. It is not DOC fault the offenders are in the corrections system. It is, however, their job to try and treat and rehabilitate this population if they are cooperative and amenable while they are incarcerated.

**Dysfunctional Family Background** – Of the 45 offenders studied, 33 had dysfunctional family backgrounds. Some of the juvenile statistics indicate that intervention is not happening soon enough. When, in the public school system, the juvenile is only a small percent of the population. When he/she is in the corrections system with 100 percent juvenile population, delinquency is much more difficult to treat and rehabilitate with no peer role models. Staff members are directed to be role models. And when the offender is back in the same community and family they came from, there is little chance to sustain change started at the program.

Programs should include more parental involvement in the treatment of the juvenile offender. In some cases the juvenile needs to be taken out of the home without breaking the parental bond that has been established. This can be extremely expensive. At face value, severing ties may cause psychological harm and be a poor alternative.

**Mental Health** –These offenders are intermingled in the corrections population because there is no place specifically for the mentally ill. At one time, the DOC proposed converting the forensics building on the Warm Springs campus into a facility for the mentally ill as well as geriatric and 4<sup>th</sup> DUI offenders. Segregating these populations to another location comes with a high cost price tag for placement. The new Montana State Hospital facility is the only DOC alternative for specific placement for the mentally ill offender population at this time. Currently Close III unit houses a mental health section.

**Chemical Dependency (CD)** - The programs most repeated are CD. I am not qualified to say what programs in this area are effective. However, in my opinion someone qualified should study the CD system to determine if there are ways to make it more effective. Should there be more staff to treat the offenders or additional funding for counties so CD is addressed earlier? How can we be more aggressive?

When the offenders enter the corrections system, they begin serving the time ordered by the judge. Most treatment programs are not accessible until the offender is near release because of the cost. This is an issue nation-wide. However, does Montana need to wait for other states to change this concept?

You, like me, will probably come away with more questions than answers. However, I may be able to direct you to resources even if I don't have the answers. I would be glad to meet with you individually to discuss specifics of the report. Please don't hesitate to contact me with requests for further information.

Address – Mary LaFond, Office of Budget and Program Planning, P.O. Box 200802, Helena, Mt 59620-0802.

Phone - 444-4892





Fax - 444-4670

E-mail – mlafond@state.mt.us

## **Future Tracking**

I am recommending to the Governor's Budget Office and DOC that future tracking is important. It gives a clearer focus and understanding of the corrections system, which assists in supporting the budget for increases/decreases of facilities, staff and treatment programs. However, I believe a smaller number of offenders would allow for more concentration on the few than a summarization of many. The time limitations of an analyst don't allow for undivided time during the two-year cycle of the Legislative process.

The BOPP is tracking approximately 960 offenders discharged and released on parole for their risk assessment tool.

I wish I could have spent more time on this experimental project. A budget analyst is responsible for varied tasks through a biennium, which must take priority over any interim projects. This two-year period included the preparation of a biennial budget, regular legislative session, training for a new budget system and the replacement of our accounting system. Because of the limited time remaining to study offenders, I was not able to follow up on treatment and placement as often as I would have liked. The original intent was to follow approximately 15 offenders. I became over-zealous when I encountered an offender or placement I hadn't anticipated, so added another and then another to my list.

**To further examine the 45 offenders, observations were made regarding the number of offenders completing programs, new convictions while in the system, waiting lists, and whether public safety was addressed.**

Further tracking might include follow-through regarding completion of programming, successful or unsuccessful placement since first entry to the corrections system, sufficient length of treatment, rate of return to a secure facility due to technical violations, new crime or probation violations, and whether less restrictive placement is effective. Maintaining quarterly contact with the progress of the offenders is of the essence.

## **Acknowledgements**

Numerous Department of Corrections staff, juvenile probation officers, Board of Pardons and Parole, judges, Citizens Review Board members, and offenders themselves provided information and resources to conduct this study. I would like to extend my gratitude to these people for their input, assistance, and cooperation.



## **Disclaimer**

Findings and conclusions of the research reported here are those of the researcher and do not necessarily reflect the official position or policies of the Department of Corrections or the Governor's Office of Budget and Program Planning. Costs for juvenile placement on Attachment 4 are estimated.

P:\pc09\offenders.doc





## TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

My name is Mary LaFond. I work in the Governor's Budget Office as an analyst for the Department of Corrections and analyze and make recommendations to the Governor regarding the agency budget. During the next few years I am doing a study of specific areas of the Corrections System to assist in my work, understand the system better, and answer the Legislators questions.

I am interested in studying various types of inmates in the system, how they progress through the system, what programs and treatment are received, and most importantly how successful is the process.

I would like your permission to look at your case file, and discuss your progress through completion with interested parties, possibly with you and someone you would like me to communicate with. If this is acceptable to you I ask that you sign this form which will allow me access to your records, use of your name and summaries of my findings.

Thank you for your consideration.

Mary LaFond, Executive Budget Analyst  
Governor's Budget Office  
Capital Building  
Helena, MT 59620

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Offender Signature, A/O or J/O Number and Date

---

Authorization expires





## OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR

STATE OF MONTANA

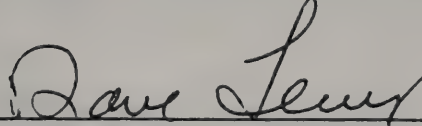
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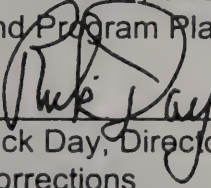
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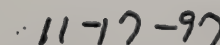
MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING  
on Access to Department of Corrections  
Records

1. The Department of Corrections ("DOC") and the Office of Budget and Program Planning ("OBPP") enter into this agreement whereby OBPP will conduct a study during Fiscal Years 1997 and 1998 to collect data for the purposes of random tracking of youthful offenders in Montana's justice system. The results of the study will be made available to DOC, the Governor, and the Legislature.
2. The individual assigned to conduct the study is Mary LaFond, OBPP Budget Analyst.
3. Under section 41-5-215(2)(b), MCA, representatives of DOC have access to social, medical, and psychological records, youth assessment materials, predispositional studies, and supervision records of probationers, with respect to those youthful offenders for which DOC is the agency providing supervision and having legal custody.
4. By virtue of this agreement, Mary LaFond is a representative of DOC for purposes of access to youth records under 41-5-215(2)(b), MCA, to be used in the study referred to in paragraph one.
5. Mary LaFond will maintain the confidentiality that attaches to all records not open to public inspection. The data collected will be used for statistical and research purposes, and in no case will the names or other identifying characteristics of the offenders be disclosed as a result of the study.

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Dave Lewis, Director, Office of Budget  
and Program Planning

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Date

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Rick Day, Director, Department of  
Corrections

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Date



OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR  
BUDGET AND PROGRAM PLANNING  
STATE OF MONTANA



MARC RACICOT  
GOVERNOR

CAPITOL BUILDING - ROOM 236  
HELENA, MONTANA 59620-0802

MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING  
on Access to Department of Corrections  
Records

1. The Department of Corrections ("DOC") and the Office of Budget and Program Planning ("OBPP") enter into this agreement whereby OBPP will continue to conduct a study during Fiscal Years 1999 and 2000 to collect data for the purposes of random tracking of youthful offenders in Montana's justice system. The results of the study will be made available to DOC, the Governor, and the Legislature.
2. The individual assigned to conduct the study is Mary LaFond, OBPP Budget Analyst.
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Dave Lewis  
Dave Lewis, Director  
Office of Budget and Program Planning

11/30/98  
Date

Rick Day  
Rick Day, Director  
Department of Corrections

12-2-98  
Date





Fourth Judicial District  
Missoula County Courthouse  
200 West Broadway  
Missoula, MT 59802

MONTANA FOURTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT COURT, MISSOULA COUNTY

\* \* \* \* \*

ORDER APPOINTING CITIZEN REVIEW TEMPORARY STAFF MEMBER

\* \* \* \* \*

Pursuant to §41-3-1001, et. seq., MCA, the District Court Judges of the Fourth Judicial District established a Local Citizen Review Board Program in the Fourth Judicial District to review the case of each child assigned to foster care by the District Court Judges of this District. The Court hereby appoints MARY LAFOND as a TEMPORARY STAFF MEMBER to the Local Citizen Review Board.

As a Temporary Staff Member, Mary LaFond shall have the right to attend all Citizen Review Board meetings, court hearings, agency staffings, and placement committee meetings and shall have access to all files held by any agency or treatment provider concerning youth whose cases are subject to Citizen Review Board review in the Fourth Judicial District.

The Temporary Staff Member of the Local Citizen Review Board shall retain any information received from any source as confidential and will not identify or disclose information. This Order does not prohibit financial/budget reports to the Local

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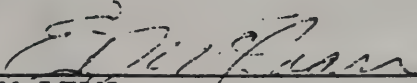


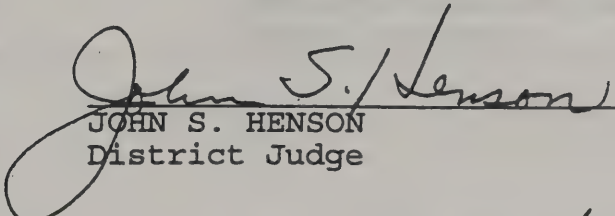


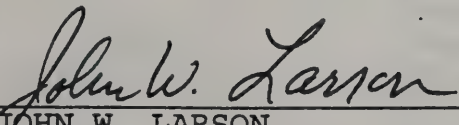
1 Citizen Review Board, the District Court Judges, Governor's Budget  
2 Office, and the parties in each foster care case.

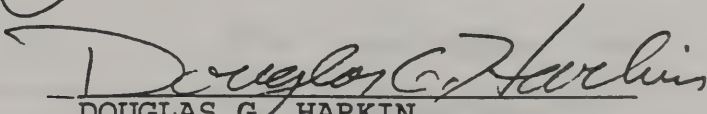
3 This appointment as Temporary Staff Member of the Local Citizen  
4 Review Board is at the please of the District Court Judges of the  
5 Fourth Judicial District and the staff member is granted judicial  
6 immunity as agents of the District Court of the Fourth Judicial  
7 District.

8  
9 DATED this 24th day of November, 1997.

10  
11   
12 ED MCLEAN  
13 District Judge

14   
15 JOHN S. HENSON  
16 District Judge

17   
18 JOHN W. LARSON  
19 District Judge

20   
21 DOUGLAS G. HARKIN  
22 District Judge



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ATTACHMENT 4

Date into System	Race	Age	DFH	Prior C	Cost	Status Today
<b>WOMEN</b>						
Nov-96	White	34	Yes	3 DUIs one She was a physical an step-father between 12		Released from prison 6/99 as sentence expired - not on probation.
Aug-88	Native Am/White	46	Yes	Possession substance, has been d unsupervised offender by officers.		10/98 residing at MSH -discharge 1/2000
Apr-97	White	44	Unk	Fraudulentl dangerous 9 counts iss Paroled to I		Transferred to pre-release 3/99, discharged 10/99 and remains on supervision, PO feels she has a good chance of remaining clean, just neede more time in treatment.
Feb-92	Native Am/	47	Yes	None		Completed ISP 5/98 - remains on parole.
Jan-97	Native/ Am	51	Yes	Forgery (6 c DUI (F), The sexually ab Her mother drug addicti have been i system.		Probation revoked 8/99 and she was returned to MWP.





Date into System	Race	Age	DFH	Prior Crimes/Charges	Education	Current Crime	Chemical Usage/Date Began Use	Programs/Treatment	MH	Cost	Status Today
<b>WOMEN</b>											
Nov-96	White	34	Yes	3 DUIs one year, Assault (m) She was a victim of sexual, physical and mental abuse by step-father when she was between 12 and 17 years old.	3 years college	Fraudulently obtaining dangerous drugs. Released to parole 12/97 to another state. Returned to prison for technical violation 6/98. <b>PSI</b>	Drugs & Alcohol	CD program and aftercare	No		Released from prison 6/99 as sentence expired - not on probation.
Aug-88	Native Am/White	46	Yes	Possession of controlled substance, grand theft - She has been deemed as unsupervisable and an habitual offender by probation/parole officers.	High School	Parole violation for theft, escape, took 30 cartons of cigarettes from store while on ISP, left the state and went to Washington 5/98 back to MWP - will serve remaining term on release from MSH. <b>PSI</b>	Drugs & alcohol since she was a teenager.	Various treatment programs. Recommended MRT, Criminal Thinking Errors group and attendance of 12-step groups CD aftercare completed 8/97. Judge ordered psychological therapy, but she never complied.	Yes		10/98 residing at MSH -discharge 1/2000
Apr-97	White	44	Unk	Fraudulently obtained dangerous drugs. 1 count and 9 counts issuing bad checks. Paroled to ISP 12/97.	GED 6/97	Parole violation for fraudulently obtaining dangerous drugs 9/98 and returned to MWP/pre-release. <b>PSI</b>	Drugs, alcohol	CD program, AA meetings, MRT, Criminal Thinking Errors Program, CD aftercare, MH Counseling	Yes		Transferred to pre-release 3/99, discharged 10/99 and remains on supervision, PO feels she has a good chance of remaining clean, just needs more time in treatment.
Feb-92	Native Am/	47	Yes	None	10th grade/ No GED	Mitigated deliberate homicide. <b>PSI</b>	Alcohol	Intro to computers, CD Pgm., Aggressive Control Ed., MRT, Parenting class	Yes		Completed ISP 5/98 - remains on parole.
Jan-97	Native/ Am	51	Yes	Forgery (6 cts.), 4th Offense DUI (F), Theft (M). She was sexually abused at age 10. Her mother and 7 sisters have drug addictions and 2 sisters have been involved in the legal system.	Records indicate 8th grade; how ever she has taken classes at MWP.	Transferred to pre-release 12/97 and went to probation 7/98. <b>PSI</b>	Drugs, alcohol since she was 16 yrs old.	CD programs, mental health counseling	Yes		Probation revoked 8/99 and she was returned to MWP.





Date into System	Race	Age	DFH	Prior CH	Cost	Status Today
<b>MALES ISP</b>						
Mar-94	White	29	Yes	Criminal e		Flat discharge 6/98 from ISP
Sep-96	White	45	Unk	Four DUI c		Discharged sentence 6/98. Because he is a violent offender, he must register and report any change to his residency.
<b>MSP</b>						
*2/1/1993 Two Year Study Incomplete	White	27	Unk	Burglary. H as a juven 2cts of bur trespass, p alcohol and		When he wrote requesting to be included in the study, he was at MSP for the 3rd time because of parole violations.
*10/1/1987 Two years Incomplete	White	22	Yes	Kidnapping (10 yrs cor history incl kidnapped he was 4 o daily before foster hom		He was denied by all pre-release centers 9/97 and was to be reviewed by the BOPP 4/98.
*9/1/1996 Two Year Study Incomplete	Native American	36	Yes	Negligent h yrs suspen DUI (6 yrs		As of 9/97 he was at MSP.



Date into System	Race	Age	DFH	Prior Crimes/Charges	Education	Current Crime	Chemical Usage/Date Began Use	Programs/Treatment	MH	Cost	Status Today
<b>MALES ISP</b>											
Mar-94	White	29	Yes	Criminal endangerment	Unknown	Parole violation for criminal possession of dangerous drugs	Alcohol - age 12 Drugs - age 17	Continuous AA, CD counseling	Yes		Flat discharge 6/98 from ISP
Sep-96	White	45	Unk	Four DUI convictions	Unknown	Pled not guilty to arson, was found guilty and was committed to the DOC for three years. He refused recommended psychological evaluation by BOPP 10/97. Board let him pass to discharge.	Alcohol	AA several times a week. Inpatient CD treatment.	Yes		Discharged sentence 6/98. Because he is a violent offender, he must register and report any change to his residency.
<b>MSP</b>											
*2/1/1993 Two Year Study Incomplete	White	27	Unk	Burglary. He was at Pine Hills as a juvenile for 3cts of theft, 2cts of burglary, criminal trespass, possession of alcohol and a runaway.	GED	Returned for parole violation for domestic abuse, not reporting, drinking intoxicants, travel and in possession of a weapon. His P & P officer says he is unsupervisable and a threat to any community. <b>PSI</b>	Alcohol and drugs since he was 13 yrs old.	CD, anger management/MRT	Yes		When he wrote requesting to be included in the study, he was at MSP for the 3rd time because of parole violations.
*10/1/1987 Two years Incomplete	White	22	Yes	Kidnapping (10 years) Theft (10 yrs consecutively) His history includes being kidnapped by his father when he was 4 or 5 and was beaten daily before being placed in a foster home.	GED and a vocational preparation course	Returned to MSP for parole violation. 7/95. <b>PSI</b>	Alcohol and drugs	Anger management, CD treatment and mental health counseling.	Yes		He was denied by all pre-release centers 9/97 and was to be reviewed by the BOPP 4/98.
*9/1/1996 Two Year Study Incomplete	Native American	36	Yes	Negligent homicide (10 yrs w/2 yrs suspended. 4th offense DUI (6 yrs consecutively)	High School	He was before the BOPP 9/97 and was denied pre-release placement because he was in need of more CD aftercare. <b>PSI</b>	Alcohol and drugs since he was 16 yrs old.	Chemical Dependency treatment	No		As of 9/97 he was at MSP.





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Date into System	Race	Age	DFH	Prior Cr	Cost	Status Today
TSCTC						
Jan-97	White	30	Yes	Burglary, dr traffic violati was sexually babysitter w years old.		Discharged sentence 2/99
Sep-96	White	21	Yes	None - Defe removed from because of a physical abu		Transferred to probation 4/99
Jan-96	White	25	Unk	Criminal tres		12/98 discharged/no probation
HIV POSITIVE						
Feb-91	White	30	Unk	Deceptive pr violations		MSP and will discharge in 2001. He was passed to discharge 9/98, parolec 12/97, On 9/98 he was returned to MSP for parole violation.





Date into System	Race	Age	DFH	Prior Crimes/Charges	Education	Current Crime	Chemical Usage/Date Began Use	Programs/Treatment	MH	Cost	Status Today
<b>TSCTC</b>											
Jan-97	White	30	Yes	Burglary, domestic abuse, traffic violations. Defendant was sexually molested by babysitter when he was five years old.	High School	Felony assault: poured boiling water over a 3 year old and had been assaulting her with excessive force. - Returned to MSP from TSCTC 12/97 for refusing UA - transferred to regional prison 7/98 until discharge. <b>PSI</b>	None	Anger management, MRT. He refused to sign a release of information of psychological examination.	Unk		Discharged sentence 2/99
Sep-96	White	21	Yes	None - Defendant was removed from home at age 10 because of allegations of physical abuse by step-father.	9th Grade/ Court ordered GED. Unknown if he received it.	Burglary, theft, forgery - Returned to MSP 1/98 and back to TSCTC 8/98 to aftercare 12/98. <b>PSI</b>	Alcohol	Anger management, MRT	No		Transferred to probation 4/99
Jan-96	White	25	Unk	Criminal trespass and theft	GED	Suspended sentence revoked for criminal trespass and theft because of failure to pay restitution, DUI and no valid drivers license. TSCTC on 2/97 and returned to MSP 4/97. Returned to TSCTC 11/97 for 8 days and returned to MSP until discharge.	Alcohol	Anger management, CD, MRT, Criminal Thinking Errors, ADSP	No		12/98 discharged/no probation
<b>HIV POSITIVE</b>											
Feb-91	White	30	Unk	Deceptive practices/parole violations	GED	Parole violation for forgery, burglary. This offender has AIDS and is in the mainstream population, worked as a medical records clerk in the Infirmary. He does not cause trouble and is not observed as a management problem.	Drugs & alcohol - age 16	CD, MRT, mental health counseling.	Yes		MSP and will discharge in 2001. He was passed to discharge 9/98, parolee 12/97, On 9/98 he was returned to MSP for parole violation.



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Date into System	Race	Age	DFH	Prior C	Cost	Status Today
DUI          Mar-96	Native American	42	Yes	Possession He had sev which inclu possession drugs, crim vandalism, traffic relate approximat contempt fo		Parole officer says he lives on his own is a supervisor of others in cleaning at a motel. He currently needs to pay \$1,800 in restitution. He paroled 12/0 and if restitution is not paid by then parole will be revoked until paid.
Pre-Release          Jan-96	White	45	No	Threats in o matters/crim dangerous c		Discharged prison sentence as of 10/98 and now on probation. Currentl on minimum supervision every 3 months, working, sees children when possible. Dr released him from sex offender therapy in 8/99. He is low ris status. He has been compliant and responsible and wishes to monitor his level of risk.
Jul-96	Native American	30	Unk	Theft and bu sentenced to count concu		9/99 sent to MSP for new crime of 4th offense DUI for 13 months followed by 13 months of probation.





Date into System	Race	Age	DFH	Prior Crimes/Charges	Education	Current Crime	Chemical Usage/Date Began Use	Programs/Treatment	MH	Cost	Status Today
<b>DUI</b>  Mar-96	Native American	42	Yes	Possession with intent to sell. He had several misdemeanors which include: forgery, criminal possession of dangerous drugs, criminal mischief, vandalism, 3 counts of theft, 5 traffic related offenses, approximately 6 DUIs and 3 contempt for failure to appear.	GED	Revoked suspended sentence for drug possession stemming from an endangerment charge (car accident) while under the influence of drugs. BOPP paroled him to pre-release 1/98.	Drugs & alcohol.	MRT, CD, ADSP, Criminal Thinking Errors Pgm., Relapse Prevention Pgm., 12/99 PO says he attends 3-5 AA meetings/wk and attends church every Sunday.	No		Parole officer says he lives on his own is a supervisor of others in cleaning at a motel. He currently needs to pay \$1,800 in restitution. He paroled 12/0 and if restitution is not paid by then parole will be revoked until paid.
<b>Pre-Release</b>  Jan-96	White	45	No	Threats in official matters/criminal possession of dangerous drugs.	High School	Bad checks, assault domestic abuse, carrying concealed weapon, sexual assault, paroled in 12/97.	Drugs & alcohol beginning at age 10.	BOPP parole report stated there were no court ordered treatment recommendations; however, based on the nature of his offense and circumstances surrounding his offenses, he was recommended to: MRT, CD, Sex Offender Counseling, Anger Management, MRT	No		Discharged prison sentence as of 10/98 and now on probation. Currently on minimum supervision every 3 months, working, sees children when possible. Dr released him from sex offender therapy in 8/99. He is low risk status. He has been compliant and responsible and wishes to monitor his level of risk.
Jul-96	Native American	30	Unk	Theft and burglary and sentenced to 10 years for each count concurrently	GED	Transferred from MSP to pre-release 9/97, completed pre-release and paroled 2/99. Parole violation and in jail since 7/99 for new crime.	Alcohol	CD program	Unk		9/99 sent to MSP for new crime of 4th offense DUI for 13 months followed by 13 months of probation.





Date into System	Race	Age	DFH	Prior C	Cost	Status Today
Sep-83	White	22	Yes	Two counts weapon 19 concurrent to serve ha Close Unit Swan River Escaped 1 MSP for 2 term added currently se		Paroled 4/99 - Doing very well, working full time, financially sound, in group A
Dec-88	Native American	44	Yes	Parole violat assault, bu of stolen pr me regarding about Nativ having to c was also co mail going o 11/97 would staff.		Discharged sentence on 3/98 with 7 years probation to follow. He is living with mother as father died in May. He has had some medical problems which explains why his work is inconsistent. He has \$3,780 restitution to pay. He remains clean and sober.



Date into System	Race	Age	DFH	Prior Crimes/Charges	Education	Current Crime	Chemical Usage/Date Began Use	Programs/Treatment	MH	Cost	Status Today
Sep-83	White	22	Yes	Two counts of robbery, use of weapon 1987 (15 yrs concurrent sentence/ required to serve half of 15 years) Close Unit II at MSP. Sent to Swan River Youth Camp. Escaped 1/87 and sent back to MSP for 2 year consecutive term added to sentence currently serving.	GED, Business and Nurse Aid Courses	Robbery 12/89, burglary 6/90, use of weapon, 25 yrs. & 10 yrs. concurrent; plus 5 yrs. For use of weapon; consecutive to current sentence. Pre-release 7/94. MSP 3/97 for 2 counts alcohol use denied all pre-release 11/97. Transferred to pre-release 3/98. <b>PSI</b>	Drugs & alcohol	Anger management, CD, MRT, ADSP, Criminal Thinking Errors Pgm.	No		Paroled 4/99 - Doing very well, working full time, financially sound, in group A
Dec-88	Native American	44	Yes	Parole violation, 2nd degree assault, burglary, possession of stolen property. He wrote to me regarding possible policies about Native American's having to cut their hair. He was also concerned that any mail going out of MSP after 11/97 would be reviewed by staff.	9th Grade/Failed GED 4/97. There is no record of passing GED.	Theft - persistent felony offender - He was refused by all pre-release centers 11/97 because of prior failures at pre-release. He has a son in prison for statutory rape and was refused privileges to visit him. <b>PSI</b>	Drugs & alcohol	CD, mental health counseling, MRT	Yes		Discharged sentence on 3/98 with 7 years probation to follow. He is living with mother as father died in May. He has had some medical problems which explains why his work is inconsistent. He has \$3,780 restitution to pay. He remains clean and sober.





Date into System	Race	Age	DFH	Prior Q	Cost	Status Today
Oct-94	White	51	Unk	Shoplifting has past h activity in S		Probation absconder since 6/99. - As 11/99, he is in jail facing new felony charges and revocation.
*12/1/1994 Two Year Study Incomplete	White	29	Yes	Theft of ve serve 3 yrs of parole.		Transferred to pre-release on 10/97.
<b>Regional Jail</b>						
Jun-91	White	28	Yes	Felony thet probation. history 8/78		Discharged on probation 12/98.
Dec-97	Spanish American	34	Yes	Bad check, credit card,		Eligible for parole 4/01
<b>Tennessee</b>						
*10/1/1983 Two Year Study Incomplete	White	38	Yes	Criminal mi		As of 2/99 he was at the Tennessee facility. However, all inmates at this facility have been moved back to Montana.





Date into System	Race	Age	DFH	Prior Crimes/Charges	Education	Current Crime	Chemical Usage/Date Began Use	Programs/Treatment	MH	Cost	Status Today
Oct-94	White	51	Unk	Shoplifting, burglary, theft. He has past history of criminal activity in 9 other states.	High School	Sale of dangerous drugs, criminal possession of dangerous drugs and forgery. 9/97 BOPP recommended pre-release center. Pre-release center committees would not approve a transfer. He discharged his sentence 2/98 with 4 years probation to follow. Probation officer said he was working with physically/emotionally challenged people and doing well. Then he suddenly began using drugs again. <b>PSI</b>	Drugs since 21 yrs. old/ Alcohol	CD	No		Probation absconder since 6/99. - As 11/99, he is in jail facing new felony charges and revocation.
*12/1/1994 Two Year Study Incomplete	White	29	Yes	Theft of vehicle - 10 yrs - must serve 3 yrs without possibility of parole.	High School	Same crime. <b>PSI</b>	Drugs and alcohol since he was 6 yrs old	CD out patient, MRT, mental health counseling, AA.	Yes		Transferred to pre-release on 10/97.
<b>Regional Jail</b>											
Jun-91	White	28	Yes	Felony theft, violation of probation. Juvenile criminal history 8/78 to 10/87.	High School	Parole violation for burglary, criminal mischief, issuing bad checks/theft. Revoked parole 9/97, reviewed by BOPP 1/98. <b>PSI</b>	Drugs & alcohol	CD	No		Discharged on probation 12/98.
Dec-97	Spanish American	34	Yes	Bad check, fraudulent use of credit card, theft, bail jumping	Criminal Science Degree 1987	Theft (2 counts) <b>PSI</b>	None	MRT 3/99 and Parenting 6/99	Yes		Eligible for parole 4/01
<b>Tennessee</b>											
*10/1/1983 Two Year Study Incomplete	White	38	Yes	Criminal mischief, 2 DUIs.	GED	Deliberate homicide - Maximum term is life with no parole. In 7/97 while in Texas he was found with drug paraphernalia (syringe) in his possession and had a positive UA. (Earliest parole eligibility date is 11/07. <b>PSI</b>	Drugs & alcohol	Offender wrote that he is not court ordered to enter any programming except to talk to psychologist upon release because of the length of his sentence (life).	No		As of 2/99 he was at the Tennessee facility. However, all inmates at this facility have been moved back to Montana.



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Date into System	Race	Age	DFH	Prior Q	Cost	Status Today
*12/1/1989 Two Year Study Incomplete	White	23	Yes	Deliberate obstruction of a danger term was 1		As of 2/99 he was at the Tennessee facility. However, all inmates at this facility have been moved back to Montana.
*Oct-84 Two Year Study Incomplete	White	44	Unk	Theft - sent MSP with 2		As of 2/99 he was at the Tennessee facility. However, all inmates at this facility have been moved back to Montana. His parole date is 10/25 and discharge date is 7/64.
Arizona Sex Offender						
Dec-96	Black	29	Yes	Burglary, p controlled s gross lewd 11 or 12 he physically a alcoholic st		Remains in prison as he has not completed Phase II of sex offender treatment.
*7/1/1992 Two Year Study Incomplete	White	32	Yes	Sexual Ass 20 years w suspended. includes pri convictions misdemean conviction. approximate prison on a conviction b released on supervision		As of 2/98 he was in Arizona. Out of state inmates have been returned to Montana.





Date into System	Race	Age	DFH	Prior Crimes/Charges	Education	Current Crime	Chemical Usage/Date Began Use	Programs/Treatment	MH	Cost	Status Today
*12/1/1989 Two Year Study Incomplete	White	23	Yes	Deliberate homicide, obstruction of justice and use of a dangerous weapon. His term was 100 years.	11th Grade	Remains in the Montana correctional system. <b>PSI</b>	Alcohol at age 17 and drugs by age 20.	PSI states he has CD problem and could benefit from counseling, treatment and mental health counseling. However, psychological evaluation was never done.	Unk		As of 2/99 he was at the Tennessee facility. However, all inmates at this facility have been moved back to Montana.
*Oct-84 Two Year Study Incomplete	White	44	Unk	Theft - sentenced to 5 years at MSP with 2 years suspended.	11th grade	Deliberate homicide, robbery ,theft, fabrication of evidence and persistent felony offender. His term for these offenses was 150 yrs. <b>PSI</b>	Alcohol at age 15.	Extensive criminal history and CD issues. However, no information available that he completed any programs.	Unk		As of 2/99 he was at the Tennessee facility. However, all inmates at this facility have been moved back to Montana. His parole date is 10/25 and discharge date is 7/64.
Arizona Sex Offender  Dec-96	Black	29	Yes	Burglary, possession of controlled substance, larceny, gross lewdness. When he was 11 or 12 he and family were physically abused by an alcoholic step-father.	6 years college	Sexual intercourse without consent. 25 years with 10 years suspended sentence. He was sent to Arizona because he had several years before parole. <b>PSI</b>	Drugs & alcohol	He completed Phase I of treatment	Yes		Remains in prison as he has not completed Phase II of sex offender treatment.
*7/1/1992 Two Year Study Incomplete	White	32	Yes	Sexual Assault - His term was 20 years with 17 years suspended. His background includes prior felony convictions and a misdemeanor sexual assault conviction. He served approximately 8 years in prison on a burglary II conviction before being released on a monetary supervision.	GED	Revoked parole <b>PSI</b>	Psychologist said moderate indications of drug abuse or dependence.	Mental health counseling and sex offender therapy. He was removed from home at age 8 because his step-father beat him regularly.	Yes		As of 2/98 he was in Arizona. Out of state inmates have been returned to Montana.





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Date into System	Race	Age	DFH	Prior C	Cost	Status Today
<b>JUVENILE Aspen</b>						
	Native American	18	Yes	Runaway f	\$21,815	He has been booked at least once in jail for possession and being drunk and disorderly. He is a low key offender, but trouble.
	Native American	17	Yes	Minor in po	\$49,956	Since his 18th birthday his file is no longer available on CAPS.
<b>Pine Hills</b>						
	White	18	Yes	Revoked p ungovernat criminal mis	\$87,799	He was discharged from Pine Hills when he turned 18 and is back in the community.
	White	18	Yes	Criminal po parapherna a very dysf His mother abuser.	\$	Currently he is 18 years old and applying for jobs with the forest service. He earned approx. \$7,000 working for Corp Link and will apply the money to high school/college tuition credits.



Date into System	Race	Age	DFH	Prior Crimes/Charges	Education	Current Crime	Chemical Usage/Date Began Use	Programs/Treatment	MH	Cost	Status Today
JUVENILE Aspen											
	Native American	18	Yes	Runaway from shelter care	JPO thinks 9th grade completed. In and out of adult learning center.	Petty scam type - not a lot of hands on but always with someone - his mom was a pro.	Was tested at a CD shelter for alcohol use, but couldn't diagnose.	At Aspen 3/98. Discharged at age 18 (9/98). JPO says he did well while at Aspen but re-offended upon his release. His records were sealed when he turned 18, so the JPO could not give me any information regarding restitution paid, education, amount of time spent at Aspen.	No	\$21,815	He has been booked at least once in jail for possession and being drunk and disorderly. He is a low key offender, but trouble.
	Native American	17	Yes	Minor in possession	Juvenile officer thinks he got his GED.	He attended shelter care for several months, to a treatment center for two months. He went to in-patient treatment for 10 months until turning 18 years old.	Alcohol - began drinking at age 13.	PO said he completed CD treatment out of state in 1996. He was in counseling and in AA sporadically between MIP charges. He successfully completed a summer youth employment program 1997.	No	\$49,956	Since his 18th birthday his file is no longer available on CAPS.
Pine Hills											
	White	18	Yes	Revoked parole, truancy, ungovernable, misdemeanor criminal mischief.	GED on 8/99	Felony escape and misdemeanor/felony theft of a pickup truck. He possibly suffers from ADD. He had a small amount of restitution to pay and paid it off. JPO says most of the restitution was fines.	Drugs & alcohol	Completed out-patient CD program but JPO does not feel he is a success at rehabilitation. He is a manipulator and trouble maker and continues to be.	Yes	\$87,799	He was discharged from Pine Hills when he turned 18 and is back in the community.
	White	18	Yes	Criminal possession of drug paraphernalia. He came from a very dysfunctional home. His mother is a chemical abuser.	Dropped out in 10th grade.	Possession of drug paraphernalia (2), runaway, theft. His JPO fought hard to get a ruling for 200 hours of community service in place of Pine Hills. This is a success story as he did well in in-patient CD treatment, aftercare and Corp Link.	Drugs & alcohol. He began using at age 10-11.	Chemical dependency in-patient program and aftercare.	No	\$	Currently he is 18 years old and applying for jobs with the forest service. He earned approx. \$7,000 working for Corp Link and will apply the money to high school/college tuition credits.





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Date into System	Race	Age	DFH	Prior Ch	Cost	Status Today
Riverside						
Jul-96	White	17	Yes	Criminal co stolen 3 car ordered ho	\$123,889	She was discharged on her 18th birthday in November 1998. She moved out of state with her mom. As of November 1999, she was back in Montana.
Dec-97	White	15	Yes	Criminal mis	\$97,560	She is in a therapeutic group home since 6/99 and her JPO says she is doing very well and the money spent was well worth it. She did much better with specialized treatment staff and will graduate from HS with potential to go on to college. JPO says they have a good plan for her when she discharges at age 18 in July.





Date into System	Race	Age	DFH	Prior Crimes/Charges	Education	Current Crime	Chemical Usage/Date Began Use	Programs/Treatment	MH	Cost	Status Today
Riverside											
Jul-96	White	17	Yes	Criminal contempt charges (3), stolen 3 cars, violated court ordered house arrest.	Unsure as she moved in and out of state and is now over 18 yrs old	Court ordered out of her home as a youth in need of supervision. Was placed out of state and then back to Riverside in Montana.	Drugs and alcohol	Left Riverside 1/98 and moved to a residential program.	No	\$123,889	She was discharged on her 18th birthday in November 1998. She moved out of state with her mom. As of November 1999, she was back in Montana.
Dec-97	White	15	Yes	Criminal mischief	Graduates with GED in June	Assault (F), carrying concealed weapon, violation of probation. She didn't make any progress at Riverside in the 8 months she was there. She was sent to residential treatment for 4 months.	Drugs & alcohol	Anger management, Criminal Thinking Errors Pgm., CD counseling.	No	\$97,560	She is in a therapeutic group home since 6/99 and her JPO says she is doing very well and the money spent was well worth it. She did much better with specialized treatment staff and will graduate from HS with potential to go on to college. JPO says they have a good plan for her when she discharges at age 18 in July.



Date into System	Race	Age	DFH	Prior Cr	Cost	Status Today
Out of State						
Sep-97	White	16	Yes	Probation vic	\$69,207.00	He is currently in a residential program and will graduate in January. He will then return to high school and will have a mentor to help him stay on track. His parents moved to a new community so he won't return to the same high school he was at 2 years ago.
Dec-97	White	15	No	Repeated ex elderly people	\$61,601.00	She was paroled on 1/99 and DOC says she has not come back into the system. The juvenile officer says she has not been checking in often enough lately, so needs to be addressed. She is in Youth in Need of Intervention program (highly recommended by PO). She has a job and is living at home. She has paid her restitution.





Date into System	Race	Age	DFH	Prior Crimes/Charges	Education	Current Crime	Chemical Usage/Date Began Use	Programs/Treatment	MH	Cost	Status Today
Out of State											
Sep-97	White	16	Yes	Probation violation, runaway.	Juvenile officer thinks he is a sophomore.	Oppositional and convicted of 1st offense domestic abuse. The placement committee recommended an out of state placement as he was refused at 2 residential facilities. He was out of state for 10 months. When he returned to the community his old behaviors continued until he was admitted to a residential program.	None that have been reported in case information.	He is enrolled in programs associated with mental health and behavior problems. When he was sent out of state the residential program refused him as an inappropriate candidate because of mental health difficulties and the medication he is on requires blood level checks which are ruled out in this program.	Yes	\$69,207.00	He is currently in a residential program and will graduate in January. He will then return to high school and will have a mentor to help him stay on track. His parents moved to a new community so he won't return to the same high school he was at 2 years ago.
Dec-97	White	15	No	Repeated exploitation of elderly people.	Graduates with GED this semester.	Accountability to forgery (common scheme) (F) She was denied at a residential facility because of her low weight. She is blind in one eye, has borderline personality symptoms and is a very high run risk.	Drugs & alcohol	Drug and alcohol education programs. The Youth in Need of Intervention Program is a family program modeling on Criminal Thinking Errors. This program is currently paid for by a grant and buy in by parents and youth. There are 5 months of intense therapy and 1 month step down phase.	Yes	\$61,601.00	She was paroled on 1/99 and DOC says she has not come back into the system. The juvenile officer says she has not been checking in often enough lately, so needs to be addressed. She is in Youth in Need of Intervention program (highly recommended by PO). She has a job and is living at home. She has paid her restitution.





Date into System	Race	Age	DFH	Prior C	Cost	Status Today
<b>Transition</b>						
Mar-97	White	17	No	Criminal tre	\$29,200	The PO says he discharged after independent living. There is an attorney looking for him to pay restitution in a civil case. No one can find him.
Dec-97	Native American	16	Yes	Assault/run	\$74,701 - Unknown MT Medicaid	The JPO says he turned 18 and was referred from DOC commitment to Youth Court commitment until he is 21. He has \$13,000 restitution to pay and if he doesn't pay the restitution and he revokes supervision he will go to adult supervision.
<b>Special Ed.</b>						
Oct-97	White	14	Yes	Assault	\$16,570 - Unknown MT Medicaid	The juvenile parole officer says he discharged from therapeutic group home 1/99. He went back to living with Mom, got into trouble, entered the National Guard Challenge Program in Dillon. Within 6 days he was released from the program and currently is living with an uncle. At this time, uncle is trying to get him into high school nearby but Mom has to relinquish custody for that to happen. She is not willing to.



Date into System	Race	Age	DFH	Prior Crimes/Charges	Education	Current Crime	Chemical Usage/Date Began Use	Programs/Treatment	MH	Cost	Status Today
<b>Transition</b>											
Mar-97	White	17	No	Criminal trespass	Unknown	Theft - common scheme (F), Forgery (F) He was sent to Pine Hills 2/96, then transferred to transition 3/97. <b>He was ordered to pay restitution.</b>	Unknown	As of 5/98, he was in Transition Center, and shortly thereafter moved to independent living.	No	\$29,200	The PO says he discharged after independent living. There is an attorney looking for him to pay restitution in a civil case. No one can find him.
Dec-97	Native American	16	Yes	Assault/runaway	GED	Burglary (F) He was sent to Pine Hills 9/97, then transferred to Transition until 1/98. Pine Hills 3/98. Alcohol treatment from 5/99 to 6/99. Pine Hills 7/99. Paroled 9/99.	Alcohol	As of 9/99 paroled from PH and currently in community intensive supervision.	No	\$74,701 - Unknown MT Medicaid	The JPO says he turned 18 and was referred from DOC commitment to Youth Court commitment until he is 21. He has \$13,000 restitution to pay and if he doesn't pay the restitution and he revokes supervision he will go to adult supervision.
<b>Special Ed.</b>											
Oct-97	White	14	Yes	Assault	Unknown grade in high school.	Theft (M), reduced from felony theft. He was sent to Aware on Galen campus because of severe emotional problems, ADHD diagnosis.	None	He was in therapeutic group home so had individual therapists and programming from 10/97 to 1/99.	Yes	\$16,570 - Unknown MT Medicaid	The juvenile parole officer says he discharged from therapeutic group home 1/99. He went back to living with Mom, got into trouble, entered the National Guard Challenge Program in Dillon. Within 6 days he was released from the program and currently is living with an uncle. At this time, uncle is trying to get him into high school nearby but Mom has to relinquish custody for that to happen. She is not willing to.





Date into System	Race	Age	DFH	Prior Cr	Cost	Status Today
<b>Sex Offender</b>						
Oct-97	White	16	Yes	Violent - sus commitmen	\$62,683	The juvenile parole officer says he was discharged when he turned 18. He is living with his mother out of state. There would be no further contact unless he was charged for a crime in Montana and he would be charged as an adult.
Dec-97	White	14	Yes	Multi non-co history of se	\$54.00	Unknown
Oct-97	White	16	Yes	Sexual assa emotionally abused by s	\$	He is in juvenile court and in the process of transfer to adult court as he did not complete treatment.
<b>Juv-Adult</b>						
Jul-96	White	18	No	Aggravated sent to Pine He was app and placed i available sp was receive		He remains at MSP. His parole date is 3-02

Name	Age	Sex	Religion	Marital Status	Occupation	Education	Income	Remarks
John Doe	35	Male	Christian	Married	Teacher	High School	\$12,000	Good
Jane Smith	28	Female	Protestant	Single	Nurse	College	\$15,000	Excellent
Robert Johnson	42	Male	Jewish	Married	Engineer	University	\$18,000	Very Good
Mary White	30	Female	Catholic	Single	Writer	College	\$10,000	Fair
David Brown	25	Male	Muslim	Single	Student	High School	\$5,000	Poor
Elizabeth Green	38	Female	Buddhist	Married	Homemaker	High School	\$8,000	Average
Michael Black	22	Male	Hindu	Single	Unemployed	High School	\$3,000	Very Poor
Susan Gray	40	Female	Sikh	Married	Retired	College	\$14,000	Good
Thomas King	32	Male	Atheist	Single	Freelance	College	\$9,000	Fair
Patricia Lee	27	Female	Jewish	Single	Artist	College	\$11,000	Good
Christopher Hall	33	Male	Protestant	Married	Teacher	High School	\$13,000	Good



Date into System	Race	Age	DFH	Prior Crimes/Charges	Education	Current Crime	Chemical Usage/Date Began Use	Programs/Treatment	MH	Cost	Status Today
<b>Sex Offender</b>											
Oct-97	White	16	Yes	Violent - suspended commitment - probation	GED/Thresh hold	Sexual assault, possession of dangerous drugs.	Drugs & alcohol. He began smoking marijuana at age 9 and drinking at age 10.	He attended individual and group counseling, shelter care and then was sent to Pine Hills/ 145 days. Attended in-patient sex offender treatment and then went to a transition center until discharge.	Yes	\$62,683	The juvenile parole officer says he was discharged when he turned 18. He is living with his mother out of state. There would be no further contact unless he was charged for a crime in Montana and he would be charged as an adult.
Dec-97	White	14	Yes	Multi non-compliance issues, history of sexual assault.	Unknown	Sexual assault	Unknown	As of 5/98, he was at Threshold for Change. The P&P officer has not returned my phone calls.	Yes	\$54.00	Unknown
Oct-97	White	16	Yes	Sexual assault. He was emotionally and physically abused by step-father.	Took his GED in July while in treatment-unknown if passed. He is ADHD.	Sexual molestation, homicidal threats. As of 5/98, he was at Threshold for Change until 9/99 when he turned 18.	Drugs & alcohol	Post traumatic stress disorder, conduct disorder, behavior problems, CD, sex offender treatment.	Yes	\$	He is in juvenile court and in the process of transfer to adult court as he did not complete treatment.
<b>Juv-Adult</b>											
Jul-96	White	18	No	Aggravated assault at age 15, sent to Pine Hills, escaped. He was apprehended on 8/97 and placed in county jail until available space at MSP. He was received at MSP 1/98.	Completed 11th grade. Recommended he get GED when he was classified. In school from 10/98 to 1/99.	Conduct disorder, as of 4/98 he was moving from one cell block to another at MSP. His work assignments have been in food service, labor pool and he is currently a recreation worker.	None	Unknown	Yes		He remains at MSP. His parole date is 3-02



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Date into System	Race	Age	DFH	Prior Cr	Cost	Status Today
4TH Judicial District				He brought and alleged head of and also was in parapherna intent to use dangerous e recommend adjudicated youth and c Hills until 18 was to take the need to offender pro release. Tt for the juver Threshold fo address the past. Becau adjudicated DOC placed	Unknown	He is currently at MSP for assault. It may be some time before anyone addresses his sexual assault crimes committed over several years as he was not sentenced as a sex offender.
Nov-97	Native American	17	Yes			





Date into System	Race	Age	DFH	Prior Crimes/Charges	Education	Current Crime	Chemical Usage/Date Began Use	Programs/Treatment	MH	Cost	Status Today
4TH Judicial District				He brought a gun to school and allegedly pointed it at the head of another student. He also was in possession of drug paraphernalia and pipe with intent to use to ingest or inhale dangerous drugs. The judge recommended he be adjudicated as a delinquent youth and committed to Pine Hills until 18 yrs old. The DOC was to take into consideration the need to complete a sexual offender program prior to release. The judge intended for the juvenile to be sent to Threshold for Change to address the sex offenses in his past. Because he was not adjudicated a sex offender DOC placed him at Pine Hills.	Some high school but no GED at this time.	He was evaluated for sex offenses and four months later he was admitted to Threshold for Change and within 3 weeks he threatened staff and removed from Threshold. I believe he was sent to a residential treatment program until he turned 18 yrs old.	Drugs and alcohol	His diagnosis has been conduct disorder, severe chronic post-traumatic stress disorder, paraphilia, disassociative disorder, major depressive disorder, polysubstance abuse, and various learning disabilities. Unknown what programs he was in other than sex offender treatment.	Yes	Unknown	He is currently at MSP for assault. It may be some time before anyone addresses his sexual assault crimes committed over several years as he was not sentenced as a sex offender.
Nov-97	Native American	17	Yes								



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<div>-----</div> <div>Date into System</div> <div>-----</div>	<div>-----</div> <div>Race</div> <div>-----</div>	<div>-----</div> <div>Age</div> <div>-----</div>	<div>-----</div> <div>DFH</div> <div>-----</div>	<div>-----</div> <div>Prior Cr</div> <div>-----</div>	<div>-----</div> <div>Cost</div> <div>-----</div>	<div>-----</div> <div>Status Today</div> <div>-----</div>
May-98	Native American	16	Yes	Criminal sa drugs, theft of vehicle, r habitual tru probation of of her troub she chose t stabilize her settings ran care, to fost hospitalizat care and to groups. She either becau behavior or chose to run	Riverside \$199/day	





Date into System	Race	Age	DFH	Prior Crimes/Charges	Education	Current Crime	Chemical Usage/Date Began Use	Programs/Treatment	MH	Cost	Status Today
May-98	Native American	16	Yes	Criminal sale of dangerous drugs, theft, unauthorized use of vehicle, runaway and, habitual truancy. Her probation officer says because of her troubled history at home, she chose to resist attempts to stabilize her life in alternative settings ranging from shelter care, to foster care, to hospitalization, to residential care and to specialized groups. She was removed either because of her defiant behavior or because she chose to run away.	9th Grade	The Court order stated, "All attempts to keep her united with her family in the community have been attempted and have failed and continued placement there is not in the best interest or welfare of the youth or her family." DPHHS reports that the youth has exhausted all placement options available and there appears to be no less restrictive alternative to control the youth's behavior.	Alcohol and drugs	She has had numerous interventions and placements through DPHHS to help in alleviating on-going problems with her inappropriate behaviors. She continues to struggle with issues of compliance, aggression, drugs/alcohol abuse, truancy and emotional turmoil. She has been a victim of sexual abuse, emotional abuse and neglect. These issues have been addressed but she has internalized and held on to the anger associated with the abuse. She is developing an abusive personality as demonstrated by her behaviors and the formal involvement of youth court was necessary.	Yes	Riverside \$199/day	



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Date into System	Race	Age	DFH	Prior Cl	Cost	Status Today
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1. AA - Alcoholics Ananonimus
2. ADD - Attention Deficit Disorder
3. ADHD - Attention Deficit Hypertensive Disorder
4. ADSP - Addictive Diseases Studies Program
5. BOPP - Board of Pardon and Parole
6. CAPS - Child and Adult Protective Services
7. CD - Chemical Dependency
8. DOC - Department of Corrections
9. DFH - Dysfunctional Family History
10. DPHHS - Department of Public Health and Human Ser
11. DUI - Drinking Under the Influence
12. F - Felony
13. GED - General Education Degree
14. HS - High School
15. ISP - Intensive Supervision Program
16. JPO - Juvenile Probation Officer
17. MIP - Minor in Possession
18. M - Misdemeanor
19. MH - Mental Health - Counseling was either recommen
20. MRT - Moral Reconition Therapy
21. MSH - Montana State Hospital
22. MSP - Montana State Prison
23. MWP - Montana Women's Prison
24. P&P - Probation and Parole
25. PSI - Pre-Sentence Investigation
26. TSCTC - Treasure State Correctional Training Center
27. UA - Urine Analysis

\* - Expiration date chosen by the offender was prior to





Date into System	Race	Age	DFH	Prior Crimes/Charges	Education	Current Crime	Chemical Usage/Date Began Use	Programs/Treatment	MH	Cost	Status Today
---------------------	------	-----	-----	----------------------	-----------	---------------	-------------------------------------	--------------------	----	------	--------------

- 1. AA - Alcoholics Ananymous
  - 2. ADD - Attention Deficit Disorder
  - 3. ADHD - Attention Deficit Hypertensive Disorder
  - 4. ADSP - Addictive Diseases Studies Program
  - 5. BOPP - Board of Pardon and Parole
  - 6. CAPS - Child and Adult Protective Services
  - 7. CD - Chemical Dependency
  - 8. DOC - Department of Corrections
  - 9. DFH - Dysfunctional Family History
  - 10. DPHHS - Department of Public Health and Human Services
  - 11. DUI - Drinking Under the Influence
  - 12. F - Felony
  - 13. GED - General Education Degree
  - 14. HS - High School
  - 15. ISP - Intensive Supervision Program
  - 16. JPO - Juvenile Probation Officer
  - 17. MIP - Minor in Possession
  - 18. M - Misdemeanor
  - 19. MH - Mental Health - Counseling was either recommended or received
  - 20. MRT - Moral Reconition Therapy
  - 21. MSH - Montana State Hospital
  - 22. MSP - Montana State Prison
  - 23. MWP - Montana Women's Prison
  - 24. P&P - Probation and Parole
  - 25. PSI - Pre-Sentence Investigation
  - 26. TSCTC - Treasure State Correctional Training Center
  - 27. UA - Urine Analysis
- \* - Expiration date chosen by the offender was prior to the study's completion.



ATTACHMENT 5  
Summary of Probation June 30, 1999

	Collected	
Jul-98	5,639.71	Jul-98
Aug-98	4,490.52	Aug-98
Sep-98	8,260.15	Sep-98
Oct-98	6,293.45	Oct-98
Nov-98	2,973.11	Nov-98
Dec-98	5,554.64	Dec-98
Jan-99	1,331.14	Jan-99
Feb-99	2,321.98	Feb-99
Mar-99	6,076.37	Mar-99
Apr-99	3,955.98	Apr-99
May-99	1,659.51	May-99
Jun-99	1,308.66	Jun-99
<b>Totals</b>	<b>9,865.22</b>	

Jan-24-00 03:32pm

FROM-DEPT OF CORRECTIONS

4064444820

T-180 P 02/05 F-859





ATTACHMENT 5

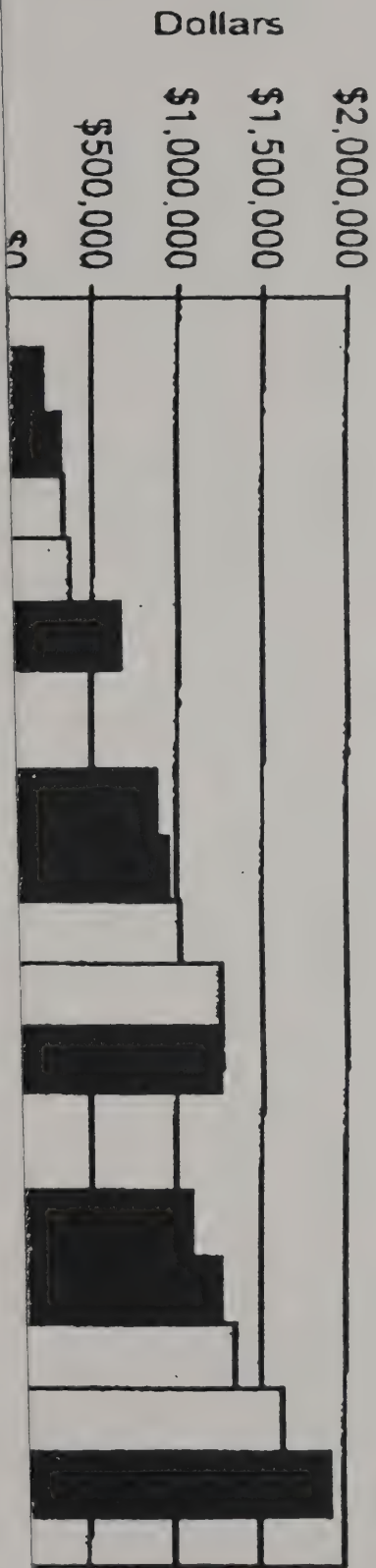
Summary of Probation and Parole Restitution, Fines, Fees, (FY-99) July 1, 1998 to June 30, 1999

	Restitution	Fines	Fees	Total Collected	
Jul-98	\$97,782.85	\$16,681.66	\$21,175.20	\$135,639.71	Jul-98
Aug-98	\$111,792.05	\$17,421.91	\$25,276.56	\$154,490.52	Aug-98
Sep-98	\$153,011.24	\$12,394.15	\$22,854.76	\$188,260.15	Sep-98
Oct-98	\$131,694.57	\$23,750.28	\$20,848.60	\$176,293.45	Oct-98
Nov-98	\$120,324.45	\$36,603.66	\$16,045.00	\$172,973.11	Nov-98
Dec-98	\$124,941.14	\$22,267.00	\$18,346.50	\$165,554.64	Dec-98
Jan-99	\$109,690.30	\$49,074.84	\$12,566.00	\$171,331.14	Jan-99
Feb-99	\$118,896.16	\$23,460.82	\$19,965.00	\$162,321.98	Feb-99
Mar-99	\$150,863.99	\$45,984.88	\$29,227.50	\$226,076.37	Mar-99
Apr-99	\$124,734.10	\$27,114.88	\$22,107.00	\$173,955.98	Apr-99
May-99	\$123,595.03	\$19,801.70	\$18,262.78	\$161,659.51	May-99
Jun-99	\$144,904.41	\$16,296.25	\$20,108.00	\$181,308.66	Jun-99
<b>Totals</b>	<b>\$1,512,230.29</b>	<b>\$310,852.03</b>	<b>\$246,782.90</b>	<b>\$2,069,865.22</b>	



ATTACHMENT 6

Fines, Fees & Restitution Paid by Fiscal Year

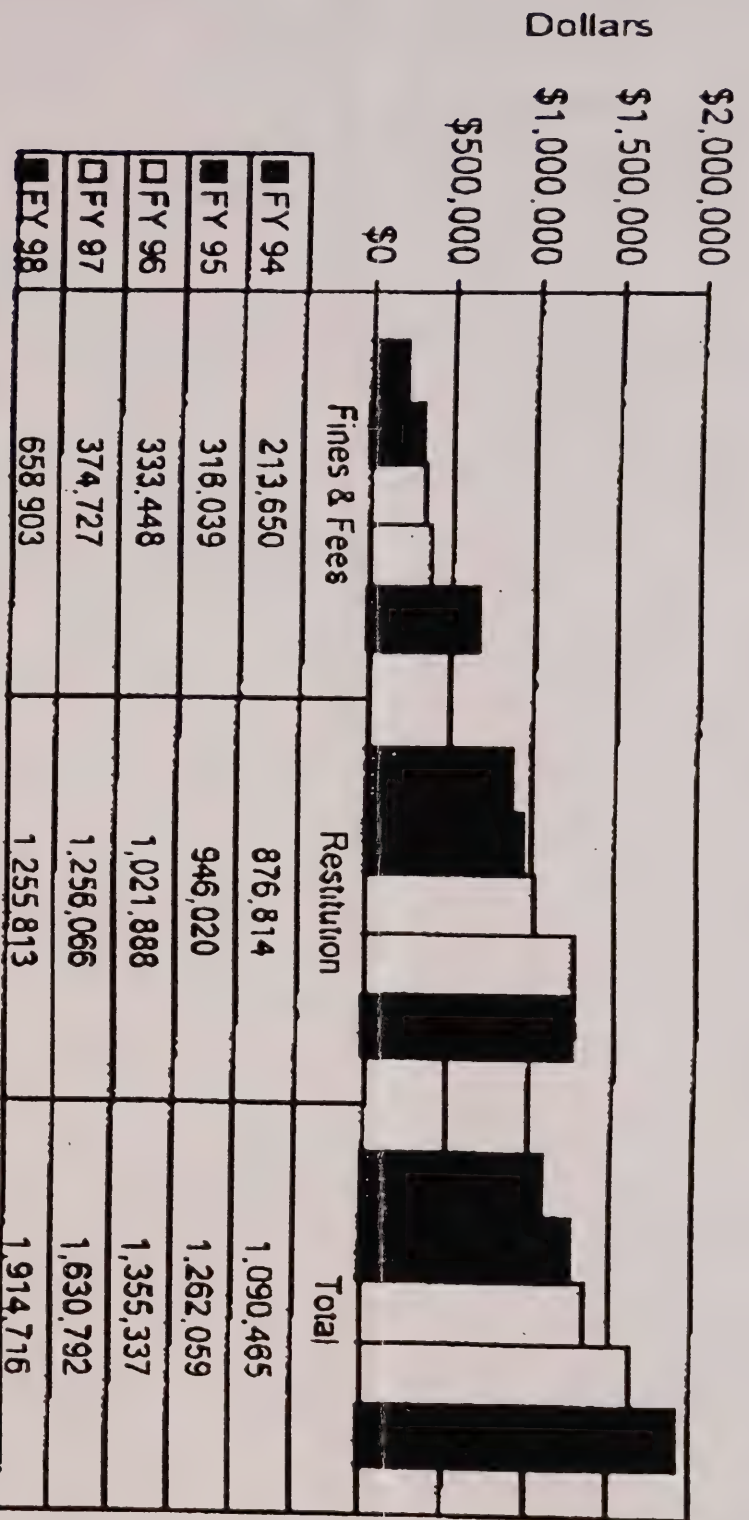






ATTACHMENT 6

# Fines, Fees & Restitution Paid by Fiscal Year



Offenders supervised by MDOC Probation & Parole Officers

■ FY 94 ■ FY 95 □ FY 96 □ FY 97 ■ FY 98



# ATTACHMENT 7

JAN-24-00 03:32PM

FROM-DEPT OF CORRECTIONS

406444820

T-180 P 05/05 F-858

NAME AND RUC #  
MONTANA STATE PRISON  
MSP OUTSIDE MEDICAL  
MALE CONTRACT BEDS  
MALE CONTRACT BEDS OUTSIDE MEDICAL  
MCE VOCATIONAL TRAINING  
MCE RANCH INDUSTRIES & LICENSE PLATE FA  
MONTANA WOMEN'S PRISON  
MWP OUTSIDE MEDICAL  
FEMALE CONTRACT BEDS  
FEMALE CONTRACT BEDS OUTSIDE MEDICAL  
PINE HILLS  
PINE HILLS OUTSIDE MEDICAL  
PINE HILLS OFFENDERS IN OTHER FACILITIES  
COUNTY JAILS- FEMALE  
COUNTY JAILS- FEMALE OUTSIDE MEDICAL  
COUNTY JAILS- MALE  
COUNTY JAILS- MALE OUTSIDE MEDICAL  
MALE PRE-RELEASE  
MALE PRE-RELEASE OUTSIDE MEDICAL  
FEMALE PRE-RELEASE  
FEMALE PRE-RELEASE OUTSIDE MEDICAL  
PROBATION AND PAROLE  
RIVERSIDE  
RIVERSIDE OUTSIDE MEDICAL  
ASPEN  
BOOT CAMP  
BOOT CAMP OUTSIDE MEDICAL  
TRANSITION CENTERS  
JUVENILE PLACEMENT  
BOARD OF PARDONS  
DIRECTION'S OFFICE  
HEALTH TECHNOLOGY PLAN  
ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES  
PROFESSIONAL SERVICES  
COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS ADMIN  
TOTAL BY FUNDING SOURCE

CHECK FIGURE AGAINST TOTAL (REPCEN.MUT)





## FY '98 ACTUAL

NAME AND FUND	GENERAL FUND	STATE SPECIAL REVENUE	FEDERAL SPECIAL REVENUE	PROPRIETARY	CAPITAL PROJECTS	TOTAL	ADP	General Fund Cost Per Day Per ADP	General Administration Per ADP
MONTANA STATE PRISON	\$23,636,841.83	\$870,550.68	\$81,844.17	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$24,548,785.83	1,315.28	\$19.24	\$7.85
MSP OUTSIDE MEDICAL	\$1,836,145.86	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$1,836,145.86	1,315.26	\$3.67	\$8.21
MALE CONTRACT BEDS	\$7,084,324.89	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$7,084,324.89	414.83	\$46.24	\$7.61
MALE CONTRACT BEDS OUTSIDE MEDICAL	\$356,433.27	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$356,433.27	414.65	\$2.27	\$5.13
VICE VOCATIONAL TRAINING	\$314,511.73	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$308,118.88	\$0.00	\$622,126.78	1,215.26	\$0.63	\$0.07
VICE JUVENILE INDUSTRIES & LICENSE PLATE FACTORY	\$471,584.86	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$4,339,743.36	\$0.00	\$4,810,834.22	1,215.28	N/A	N/A
MONTANA WOMEN'S PRISON	\$2,088,353.23	\$0.00	\$17,000.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$2,115,353.23	70.83	\$41.06	\$4.55
MWP OUTSIDE MEDICAL	\$163,695.89	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$163,695.89	70.83	\$6.35	\$0.33
FEMALE CONTRACT BEDS	\$104,325.74	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$104,325.74	3.81	\$78.46	\$4.37
FEMALE CONTRACT BEDS OUTSIDE MEDICAL	\$378.85	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$378.85	3.85	\$0.24	\$0.03
PINE HILLS	\$4,714,061.28	\$787,008.36	\$212,735.73	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$5,713,805.38	86.13	\$134.06	\$6.27
PINE HILLS OUTSIDE MEDICAL	\$54,441.49	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$54,441.49	86.13	\$1.73	\$0.10
PINE HILLS OFFENDERS IN OTHER FACILITIES	\$339,450.75	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$339,450.75	4.00	\$732.50	\$17.84
COUNTY JAILS-FEMALE	\$287,288.41	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$287,288.41	18.15	\$41.10	\$2.28
COUNTY JAILS-FEMALE OUTSIDE MEDICAL	\$1,996.18	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$1,996.18	18.15	\$0.28	\$0.03
COUNTY JAILS-MALE	\$3,082,257.83	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$3,082,257.83	172.18	\$48.20	\$2.74
COUNTY JAILS-MALE OUTSIDE MEDICAL	\$161,824.83	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$161,824.83	172.18	\$2.36	\$0.14
MALE PRE-RELEASE	\$4,285,358.14	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$4,285,358.14	284.83	\$39.80	\$2.77
MALE PRE-RELEASE OUTSIDE MEDICAL	\$143,275.15	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$143,275.15	284.83	\$1.33	\$0.07
FEMALE PRE-RELEASE	\$1,526,841.87	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$1,526,841.87	83.17	\$49.12	\$2.73
FEMALE PRE-RELEASE OUTSIDE MEDICAL	\$62,647.93	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$62,647.93	83.17	\$2.07	\$0.11
PROBATION AND PAROLE	\$6,330,388.00	\$215,303.20	\$30,000.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$6,775,683.22	8,431.42	\$3.43	\$0.18
RIVERSIDE	\$891,783.27	\$0.00	\$31,678.78	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$923,462.05	17.83	\$218.03	\$12.80
RIVERSIDE OUTSIDE MEDICAL	\$3,051.51	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$3,051.51	17.83	\$0.86	\$0.04
ASPEN	\$2,189,405.17	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$2,189,405.17	48.14	\$124.80	\$6.84
BOOT CAMP	\$1,184,875.37	\$0.00	\$619.41	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$1,185,494.78	20.30	\$148.17	\$8.31
BOOT CAMP OUTSIDE MEDICAL	\$10,434.82	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$10,434.82	20.30	\$1.41	\$0.08
TRANSITION CENTERS	\$656,738.50	\$0.00	\$167,086.21	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$823,824.71	18.01	\$84.58	\$6.67
JUVENILE PLACEMENT	\$8,100,000.00	\$0.00	\$180,371.53	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$8,280,371.53	N/A	N/A	N/A
BOARD OF PARDONS	\$283,508.26	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$283,508.26	N/A	N/A	N/A
DIRECTOR'S OFFICE	\$208,049.01	\$0.00	\$50,000.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$258,049.01	N/A	N/A	N/A
HEALTH TECHNOLOGY PLAN	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$647,303.86	\$647,303.86	N/A	N/A	N/A
ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES	\$2,887,471.24	\$4,444.00	\$0.00	\$49,380.00	\$0.00	\$2,941,295.24	N/A	N/A	N/A
PROFESSIONAL SERVICES	\$1,163,745.68	\$0.00	\$18,288.03	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$1,182,033.71	N/A	N/A	N/A
COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS ADMIN	\$328,314.32	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$328,314.32	N/A	N/A	N/A
TOTAL BY FUNDING SOURCE	\$74,561,789.32	\$1,337,818.24	\$827,367.82	\$4,889,739.36	\$647,303.86	\$81,267,018.60			
CHECKING ASSETS TOTAL (RECEIVABLES)	\$14,387,789.32	\$1,337,818.24	\$827,367.82	\$4,889,739.36	\$647,303.86	\$81,267,018.60			



NAME AND A/C #	
MONTANA STATE PRISON	58.07
MSP OUTSIDE MEDICAL	52.47
MALE CONTRACT BEDS	
MALE CONTRACT BEDS OUTSIDE MEDICAL	
MOE-VOCATIONAL TRAINING	
MOE-RANCH INDUSTRIES & LICENSE PLATE FACT	104.64
MONTANA WOMENS PRISON	74.40
MWP OUTSIDE MEDICAL	160.25
FEMALE CONTRACT BEDS	
FEMALE CONTRACT BEDS OUTSIDE MEDICAL	
PINE HILLS	
PINE HILLS OUTSIDE MEDICAL	
PINE HILLS OFFENDERS IN OTHER FACILITIES	
COUNTY JAILS- FEMALE	
COUNTY JAILS- FEMALE OUTSIDE MEDICAL	
COUNTY JAILS- MALE	
COUNTY JAILS- MALE OUTSIDE MEDICAL	
DOC COMMITMENTS	
MALE PRE-RELEASE	
MALE PRE-RELEASE OUTSIDE MEDICAL	
FEMALE PRE-RELEASE	
FEMALE PRE-RELEASE OUTSIDE MEDICAL	3.53
PROBATION AND PAROLE	210.06
PROBATION AND PAROLE OUTSIDE MEDICAL	
RIVERBEND	
RIVERBEND OUTSIDE MEDICAL	
ASPEN	
BOOT CAMP	118.55
BOOT CAMP OUTSIDE MEDICAL	45.52
TRANSITION CENTERS	
JUVENILE PLACEMENT	
BOARD OF PARDONS	
DIRECTOR'S OFFICE	
HSIBS TECHNOLOGY PLAN	
ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES	
PROFESSIONAL SERVICES	
COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS ADMIN	
TOTAL BY FUNDING SOURCE	

060 FLOUR ASLND; TOTAL PLATE 11631





Preliminary

11/30/99

ATTACHMENT 8

FY '99 PROJECTION

NAME AND A/C #	GENERAL FUND	STATE SPECIAL REVENUE	FEDERAL SPECIAL REVENUE	CAPITAL PROJECTS	PROPERTY TAX	TOTAL	ADP	General Fund Cost Per Day Per ADP	General Fund Authorization Per ADP
MONTANA STATE PRISON	\$23,746,338.32	\$786,357.31	\$104,063.17	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$24,636,756.77	1,288.27	\$52.30	\$3.78
MSP OUTSIDE MEDICAL	\$1,449,510.47	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$1,449,510.47	1,288.27	\$3.61	\$0.74
MALE CONTRACT BLDG	\$9,534,178.05	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$9,534,178.05	547.53	\$46.13	\$2.45
MALE CONTRACT BLDG OUTSIDE MEDICAL	\$361,764.72	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$361,764.72	647.20	\$1.78	\$0.08
MOE-VOCATIONAL TRAINING	\$324,058.29	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$547,450.81	\$871,509.10	1,288.27	\$0.63	\$0.01
MOE-RANCH INDUSTRIES & LICENSE PLATE FACTORY	\$654,778.57	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$4,261,080.91	\$4,915,859.48	N/A	N/A	N/A
MONTANA WOMEN'S PRISON	\$2,211,110.20	\$0.00	\$76,387.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$2,287,497.20	68.14	\$87.62	\$4.51
MWP OUTSIDE MEDICAL	\$300,263.06	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$300,263.06	68.14	\$11.90	\$0.61
FEMALE CONTRACT BLDG	\$1,019,866.03	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$1,019,866.03	38.81	\$70.00	\$2.56
FEMALE CONTRACT BLDG OUTSIDE MEDICAL	\$11,506.21	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$11,506.21	38.81	\$0.80	\$0.04
PIKE HILLS	\$4,326,864.63	\$218,277.84	\$181,821.56	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$4,726,964.03	64.21	\$147.10	\$8.30
PIKE HILLS OUTSIDE MEDICAL	\$141,607.08	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$141,607.08	64.21	\$4.80	\$0.21
PIKE HILLS OFFENDERS IN OTHER FACILITIES	\$287,866.21	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$2.00	\$287,868.21	3.14	\$248.87	\$13.27
COUNTY JAILS - FEMALE	\$210,033.63	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$210,033.63	16.43	\$36.00	\$1.72
COUNTY JAILS - FEMALE OUTSIDE MEDICAL	\$6,056.85	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$6,056.85	16.43	\$1.01	\$0.05
COUNTY JAILS - MALE	\$1,851,537.11	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$1,851,537.11	186.15	\$50.20	\$2.50
COUNTY JAILS - MALE OUTSIDE MEDICAL	\$103,733.40	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$103,733.40	186.15	\$2.55	\$0.11
DOC COMMITMENTS	\$384,474.71	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$384,474.71	25.21	\$45.81	\$2.33
MALE PRE-RELEASE	\$3,234,376.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$3,234,376.00	357.87	\$48.23	\$2.03
MALE PRE-RELEASE OUTSIDE MEDICAL	\$252,786.03	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$252,786.03	357.87	\$2.81	\$2.10
FEMALE PRE-RELEASE	\$1,537,703.32	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$1,537,703.32	85.86	\$48.53	\$2.46
FEMALE PRE-RELEASE OUTSIDE MEDICAL	\$71,982.35	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$71,982.35	85.86	\$2.27	\$0.12
PROBATION AND PAROLE	\$7,076,853.54	\$220,564.30	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$7,297,417.74	5,870.23	\$5.35	\$0.17
PROBATION AND PAROLE OUTSIDE MEDICAL	\$75,336.12	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$75,336.12	5,870.23	\$0.01	\$0.00
RIVERVIEW	\$1,087,807.64	\$0.00	\$47,284.37	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$1,135,092.01	12.15	\$186.72	\$10.38
RIVERVIEW OUTSIDE MEDICAL	\$15,525.11	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$15,525.11	16.15	\$2.61	\$0.14
ASPEN	\$2,189,016.70	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$2,189,016.70	45.57	\$177.68	\$1.49
BOOT CAMP	\$1,241,566.27	\$0.00	\$18,878.08	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$1,260,444.35	51.14	\$109.23	\$3.60
BOOT CAMP OUTSIDE MEDICAL	\$40,181.64	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$40,181.64	21.14	\$3.24	\$0.16
TRANSITION CENTERS	\$825,786.48	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$825,786.48	70.68	\$103.85	\$5.59
JUVENILE PLACEMENT	\$8,870,826.36	\$0.00	\$114,871.71	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$8,985,698.07	N/A	N/A	N/A
BOARD OF PARDONS	\$264,816.43	\$0.00	\$6,003.75	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$270,820.18	N/A	N/A	N/A
DIRECTOR'S OFFICE	\$331,741.83	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$331,741.83	N/A	N/A	N/A
HSIBS TECHNOLOGY PLAN	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	N/A	N/A	N/A
ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES	\$3,276,378.33	\$3,132.00	\$7,833.00	\$649,834.01	\$23,032.00	\$3,967,177.34	N/A	N/A	N/A
PROFESSIONAL SERVICES	\$1,700,317.54	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$1,700,317.54	N/A	N/A	N/A
COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS ADMIN	\$558,803.84	\$0.00	\$253,823.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$812,626.84	N/A	N/A	N/A
TOTAL BY FUNDING SOURCE	\$81,897,156.41	\$1,324,351.36	\$745,224.74	\$649,834.01	\$23,032.00	\$84,646,572.51		\$364,388.81	

58.07

52.47

104.64

74.40

160.25

3.53

210.06

118.55

45.52

OEO FIGURE ASSETS TOTAL (RECEIVED)

\$81,897,156.41 \$1,324,351.36 \$745,224.74 \$649,834.01 \$23,032.00 \$84,646,572.51



# ADDENDUM

## "A VIEW FROM THE INSIDE -- OUT"

### Additional Information

Dysfunctional Family History (DFS), Mental Health (MH), and Juvenile Costs

Date Into System	Race	Age	DFH	DFH Explanation	MH	Mental Health Explanation
<b>WOMEN</b>						
Nov-96	White	34	Yes	She was a victim of sexual, physical and mental abuse by step-father when she was between 12 and 17 years old.	No	NA
Aug-88	Native Am/White	46	Yes	She witnessed her dad kill her mom by drug injection.	Yes	She had a nervous breakdown and is a manic depressive - prescribed Prozac. Psychiatric evaluation indicates she is ADD diagnosed and is taking the prescription Cylert.
Apr-97	White	44	Unk	N/A	Yes	Parole report indicates she completed MH counselling, aggression control, and MRT and, has multiple personality characteristics (paranoid).
Feb-92	Native Am/	47	Yes	She grew up in an alcoholic and abusive home.	Yes	She was diagnosed a manic depressive, is suicidal and, has attempted suicide several times.
Jan-97	Native/ Am	51	Yes	She was sexually abused at age 10.	Yes	





Date into System	Race	Age	DFH	DFH Explanation	MH	Mental Health Explanation
<b>MALES ISP</b>						
Mar-94	White	29	Yes	Was physically abusive to his wife and shot a gun at another man.	Yes	Court recommended anger management and/or mental health counseling.
Sep-96	White	45	Unk	N/A	Yes	Attended weekly MH sessions for depression. Antitriptolytn?
<b>MSP</b>						
*2/1/1993 Two Year Study Incomplete	White	27	Unk	N/A	Yes	Self diagnosis for need of mental health counseling.
*10/1/1987 Two years Incomplete	White	22	Yes	His history includes being kidnapped by his father when he was 4 or 5 and was beaten daily before being placed in a foster home.	Yes	Updated psychiatric evaluation indicated a dual personality disorder.
*9/1/1996 Two Year Study Incomplete	Native American	36	Yes	Family history of alcoholism involving dad, mom, four sisters and 1 brother.	No	N/A
<b>TSCCTC</b>						
Jan-97	White	30	Yes	Defendant was sexually molested by babysitter when he was five years old.	Unk	N/A He refused to sign a release of information from a psychiatric exam.
Sep-96 Jan-96	White White	21 25	Yes Unk	Defendant was removed from home at age 10 because of allegations of physical abuse by step-father.	No No	N/A N/A



Date Info System	Race	Age	DFH	DFH Explanation	MH	Mental Health Explanation
<b>HIV POSITIVE</b>	Feb-91	White	30	Unk	N/A	
					Yes	BOPP case disposition recommended regular MH counseling.
<b>DUI</b>	Mar-96	Native American	42	Yes	His dad was physically abusive.	No
						File indicates that during intake and MH screening, there was no need for MH group therapy.
<b>Pre-Release</b>	Jan-96	White	45	No	N/A	N/A
	Jul-96	Native American	30	Unk	N/A	Very limited information collected for the file.
	Sep-83	White	22	Yes	His parents were alcoholic, mom left the family when he was 11 years old and, he was physically abused by dad.	No
	Dec-88	Native American	44	Yes	Mom abandoned family	Yes
<b>*12/1/1994 Two Year Study Incomplete</b>	Oct-94	White	51	Unk	He was very guarded when asked about his family on the PSI. All phone numbers to family were unpublished.	No
		White	29	Yes	Parents were physically and mentally abusive.	Yes
						Suicide attempts indicated.





Date into System	Race	Age	DFH	DFH Explanation	MH	Mental Health Explanation
<b>Regional Jail</b>						
Jun-91	White	28	Yes	Father and step/father are alcoholics. His father has been in prison.	No	N/A
Dec-97	Spanish American	34	Yes	He was abandoned by his parents at age three. There was mental and physical abuse by the adoptive mom.	Yes	He had three years of MH counseling at age 15.
<b>Tennessee</b>						
*10/1/1983 Two Year Study Incomplete	White	38	Yes	Mom was divorced so he was in foster care from age 6 to 17 at Yellowstone Boys/Girls Ranch.	No	N/A
*12/1/1989 Two Year Study Incomplete	White	23	Yes	Mom was convicted of child abuse and thus lost all 4 children. Dad spent 7 years in prison.	Unk	Family MH counseling for two years was recommended in psychological evaluation comments.
*Oct-84 Two Year Study Incomplete	White	44	Unk	N/A	Unk	These categories were not defined in the PSL.
<b>Arizona Sex Offender</b>						
Dec-96	Black	29	Yes	When he was 11 or 12 he and family were physically abused by an alcoholic step-father.	Yes	Psychologist indicated significant psychological problems.
*7/1/1992 Two Year Study Incomplete	White	32	Yes	He was beaten regularly by a step-father.	Yes	He attended MH counseling with his wife.



Date into System	Race	Age	DFH	DFH Explanation	MH	Mental Health Explanation	Juvenile Costs Explanation
<b>JUVENILE Aspen</b>							
Jan-98	Native American	18	Yes	He was raised by mom who taught him how to participate in petty scams	No	N/A	\$21,815 - Runaway Shelter Care several times - 3,107 Aspen orientation, wilderness, residential and, aftercare - \$18,709
Sep-97	Native American	17	Yes	Mom and dad divorced. Dad is raising the seven children. He is rarely at home so children are on their own.	No	N/A	\$49,956 - Shelter Care several times - \$5,106 Rivendale - \$10,350 Lifeskills \$34,500
<b>Pine Hills</b>							
Dec-96	White	18	Yes	Psychological evaluation indicates father beat him. His mother is a chemical abuser. She left her son with her third husband off and on for three years. Mother and step fathers abused him. He then went to live with grandparents.	Yes	Conduct disorder, ADHD, with prominent impulsive behavior.	\$87,799 - Aspen \$24,049, Pine Hills @ \$145/day \$26,100, aftercare in transition center \$80/day \$7,200, and Pine Hills @ \$145/day \$30,450.
Sep-97	White	18	Yes		No	N/A	The PO indicated there was nothing on the CAPS system regarding \$\$ spent.
<b>Riverside</b>							
Jul-96	White	17	Yes	The court ruled she should be removed from the home. Youth placement committee researched possible least restrictive placement with the dad. However because of the breakdown in numerous placements, she was sent to Riverside.	No	N/A	\$86,252 - regional youth center intermittently for 2 years \$37,637, Riverside \$180/day \$27,540, contract bed in Montana \$125/day \$16,625, inpatient CD for one month \$4,450.
Dec-97	White	15	Yes	Father and mother divorced. Court ordered she be taken from the home for her welfare.	No	N/A	\$97,560 - Residential treatment \$188/day \$45,120, group home \$137/day \$16,440, group home \$200/day \$36,000.





Date into System	Race	Age	DFH	DFH Explanation	MH	Mental Health Explanation	Juvenile Costs Explanation
Out of State	Sep-97 White	16	No	N/A	Yes	Major depression, ADHD, bipolar affective disorder	\$69,207 - Therapeutic group home \$1,100, shelter care \$529, out of state residential \$43,578, Aspen \$24,000.
	Dec-97 White	15	No	N/A	Yes	Psychological evaluation indicated she needed long-term inpatient treatment.	\$61,601 - Shelter care in 1997 \$2,190 and out of state residential treatment facility \$59,411.
	Mar-97 White	17	No	N/A	No	N/A	\$29,200 - youth alternative program for one year at \$80/day.
Transition	Dec-97 White	15	No	N/A	Yes	Psychological evaluation indicated she needed long-term inpatient treatment.	\$59,411.
Special Ed.	Mar-97 White	17	No	N/A	No	N/A	\$29,200 - youth alternative program for one year at \$80/day.
	Dec-97 Native American	16	Yes	Juvenile lived at home.	No	N/A	\$74,701 - Pine Hills for 420 days @ \$141/day, out of state in-patient alcohol treatment \$7,000, youth alternative program \$5,000, Pine Hills \$3,481.
	Oct-97 White	14	Yes	The juvenile was a pawn between mom and dad while they were going through a divorce. The home environment has not helped his severe emotional problems.	Yes	Psychological evaluation indicated ADHD	\$16,570 - Shelter care 52 days @ \$61.13/day \$3,179, therapeutic group homes @ \$28.69/day \$13,391



Date into System	Race	Age	DFH	DFH Explanation	MH	Mental Health Explanation	Juvenile Costs Explanation
<b>Sex Offender</b>				Sex offender treatment facility amenability evaluation indicates the juvenile was sexually abused by his mother's boyfriend at the age of 8. Another evaluation summary indicates step father in sex offender treatment and father is in CD treatment. Mom is cognitively impaired from an auto accident. Juvenile has never been exposed to a semi-healthy family situation. He has been exposed to violence, alcohol, and drug addiction and chaos throughout his entire life.	Yes	A sex offender treatment facility amenability evaluation indicates the juvenile did receive counseling services after the molestation by the mother's boyfriend. Sources indicate that the services were limited and there is no indication of who delivered the counseling services. He had an opportunity to participate in out-patient treatment when he was at Pine Hills and was unsuccessful in that setting. The recommendation was to attend the out of state treatment facility which he did for 39 days.	\$62,683 - Individual counseling 25 hours @ \$34.52/hr \$863, group counseling 25 hours \$6.93/hr \$173, group counseling 61 days at \$60.22/day \$3,673, group counseling 61 days at \$23.31/day \$1,421/91, Pine Hills 60 days @\$145/day \$8,700, out of state psychiatric health sys 39 days @ \$150/day \$5,850, sex offender treatment facility 64 days @ \$199/day \$12,794 and sex offender treatment facility 69 days @ \$199.91/day \$13,794.
	Oct-97	White	16	Yes	Yes	Psychological testing indicates history of sexual assault and need of mental health treatment.	\$54,000 - Sex offender treatment facility 1998 @199/day \$35,982 and 1999 @199/day \$17,991
	Dec-97	White	14	Yes	Yes	Medical history provided the youth placement committee was that he is ADHD.	\$167,280 - Out of state sex offender treatment center \$128,880, in state sex offender treatment center \$38,400.
	Oct-97	White	16	Yes	Yes	He was emotionally and physically abused by step-father.	
<b>Juv-Adult</b>							
Jul-96	White	18	No	N/A	Yes	Evaluation by psychiatrist indicates juvenile is conduct disorder and has sociopathic or antisocial traits.	Unknown





Date into System	Race	Age	DFH	DFH Explanation	MH	Mental Health Explanation	Juvenile Costs Explanation
<b>4TH Judicial District</b>							
Nov-97	Native American	17	Yes	Psychological assessment states he was sexually abused and confirmed evidence he and older brother had sexually abused the younger sisters.	Yes	Psychiatric evaluation recommended interventions to help the juvenile learn to control his behaviors, individual therapy to help surface repressed anger and learn more appropriate anger coping techniques. Assessment summary from a residential treatment center indicates conduct disorder, ADHD and post traumatic stress disorder.	Unknown
May-98	Native American	16	Yes	Report to the court by DPHHS stated juvenile was a victim of incest by her older brothers. She is a victim of sexual abuse, emotional abuse and neglect.	Yes	Report to the court by DPHHS indicates that she participated in individual and family counseling with several therapists for the past 10 years.	Riverside \$199/day. She was there from 5-98 to present







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